

AUSTRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES



ANNUAL REPORT 1987

ARC Austrian Relief Committee
for Afghan Refugees

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Photographs by Mark Appleton, Jane Bernard, David Edwards, Nick Gardner, Vera Russwurm and members of ARC staff, to all of whom we are most grateful.

VIENNA REPORT

Alfred Jantata, Chairman, and Christian Reder, Secretary General

The chairman, fortunately, could fulfill his promise, given during his last personal visit in Pakistan, in October 1986, even three fold. "In future there will be regular annual visits by a member of the Viennese board (Annual Report 1986, p. 6): Mrs. Ilona Seilern, Vice Chairman and representative of Caritas in Vienna's Executive Committee of ARC, Mag. Wolf Zacherl, Deputy Secretary General and representative of Volkshilfe, and Dr. Max Klimburg, Deputy Treasurer, have been in Pakistan at different instances and have briefed ARC's activities. It should be mentioned that none of the three has used ARC funds for their travelling expenses.

Mrs. Seilern's stay in Pakistan coincided with the official visit of Austria's President of State, accompanied by the Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister and, hopefully, this will ensue in more Material contributions: first reactions are very positive.

Those who stayed behind this year were by no means inactive:

- We negotiated, via IIZ, the annual contract with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Aid Dpt., on further support of our Health Programme. In addition to the director's salary we could secure the funds for replacing Gustav and Gabi Steiner whose contract had expired, by Gerd and Ute Kellermann. Gerd, in the meantime, showed his abilities as Deputy Director and Ute soon will be going to start a special programme for refugee children. Besides, from 1988 on, the position of an administrative assistant will be financed as well.
- We interviewed quite a number of applicants for these positions.
- The upgrading of staff in our Peshawar office enables us to grant leave to Nassim Jawad, who hardly has made use of his legal vacations during the past eight years, in order to attend special courses on Development Management in Great Britain.
- We received in Vienna Dr. A. Rahman Zamani, ARC's Medical Supervisor, after having completed a course on tropical medicine in GB, and Syed Jawed & Dur Mohammad Fazl from Peshawar office; they had attended a course in development administration, also in GB.
- The latter's visit resulted, in cooperation with Dr. Erich Wendl of B. P. I. in Modling/Austria, in the preparation of training courses for the teachers in our TTCs which, hopefully, will be effectuated in 1988, also financed through Austrian funds.
- We negotiated, after preparatory consultations in Islamabad, and signed a contract with the Administrative Dpt. of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on security measures for our staff (Afghan and Austrian) and property in Pakistan.
- We organized the annual "ARC cum Donor Meeting" in Vienna which, as in previous years, contributed essentially to ARC's activities and success in Pakistan.
- The chairman attended and spoke at various conferences on the Afghan respectively refugee situation, in Oxford, Geneva, Zurich and Bellagio (Italy).
- Our longtime member Dr. Herbert Huss spoke to the assembly of the German Afghanistan Working Group about ARC's activities. His paper, in the proceedings of this meeting, is in press (as is the chairman's paper given in Bellagio).

- Our general information policy in Austria focused this year in an extensive radio interview, Nassim Jawad gave the highly reputed Saturday "Mittagsjournal" and in radio statements Alfred Janata and Christian Reder gave in the daily "Abendjournal". We corresponded and cooperated with a number of individuals and initiative groups all over Austria, in order to coordinate efforts towards the relief of Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Special mention must be made of the students and teachers of St. Johann/Tyrol highschool: they again managed to contribute materially towards Austrian efforts for Afghan refugees. The director of this school, Prof. Helmut Schodl, invested the funds raised in Tyrol, in cooperation with ARC's office in Peshawar, in order to relieve a number of the most needy ones.

VISIT TO PESHAWAR

By Ilona Seilern

From Nov. 23rd - 30th I have been visiting Peshawar and have enjoyed Mr. Nasim's hospitality. He introduced me to various activities of ARC and informed me of future engagements in refugee work.

I also had the occasion of discussing the problems with the expatriate staff members and local ARC personnel. Mr. and Mrs. Kellermann having arrived in Peshawar only recently, seemed enthusiastic and competent.

I visited four of the camps where ARC projects are implemented and one of the health projects, run by two Afghan doctors. On the same day several TBA's received diplomas and medical kits for their visits to patients in the camps.

The project manager for sanitation, a young Scotsman, showed me around the village. 8000 pit and surface latrines have been set up so far in this camp. Mr. Nassim introduced the "Cash for work" instead of the "Food for work" payment, for people involved in this project. This method enables people to buy on the local market.

In one of the camps I visited women and girls, who invited me to have a cup of tea in their huts. I thus was able to admire their wonderful tapestries and embroideries. I certainly would be interesting to try to sell them in European markets. Mr. Nassim has asked two young ladies to undertake a study on this subject.

I was very much impressed by a project to distribute tools to trained craftsmen (51 different groups). They can take up production and sell the goods on the market.

The vocational training of young refugees by skilled Afghan teachers for professions such as carpenters, masons, electricians, also seems to be a very successful programme. Because of communication problems I was only able to talk to some Afghan ladies who are engaged in the health sector.

The Austrian President Dr. Waldheim and the Austrian Vice-Chancellor Dr. Mock visited the ARC office in Peshawar and a refugee camp. They seemed to be very much impressed by the work which had been achieved and promised additional assistance from the Austrian Government.

A project proposal was submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by myself and Dr. Janata, Chairman of ARC.

I had a very positive impression of the work done by the ARC and its staff. They seem to be very committed to their tasks.

I am convinced that ARC has been very successful in promoting the refugees' situation in the camps and in preparing them for the return to their homeland.

REPORT OF MY VISIT OF ARC ACTIVITIES FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

By Wolf Zacherl

On the occasion of the fund raising campaign for the Afghan refugees which was organised jointly by "Volkshilfe Austria" and the daily "Kronen Zeitung" in spring 1987 I had the opportunity to visit ARC activities from 25. - 31. July 1987 on the spot.

The "Volkshilfe Austria" is indeed an active member of ARC since 1981 yet we knew its activities only from reports, board meetings and reports from individual members of ARC who had visited the projects.

Although the fund raising campaign had concentrated on the youth (youth page "Isider Editor" of the daily) yet AS 500.000.- were donated for an emergency food supply project to be implemented for the neediest families, i. e. unregistered and newly arrived refugees.

On the 25th of July, with a team of three, Ms. Vera Russwurm, journalist of "Kronen Zeitung", who had launched the campaign, Mr. Jan Krainer, one of the donors, who was selected through lottery to accompany the action on the spot and myself, as representative of the "Volkshilfe Austria" flew to Islamabad from where we proceeded then to Peshawar.

Along with the plan and programme made in Peshawar we visited the Technical Training Center at Munda camp on the next day in which 100 trainees are trained in five different skills with 20 trainees in each section.

On the following days we had the opportunity to visit the TTC at Akora Khattak, the MPTTC in Peshawar, the Health Projects in Gandaf and Kagan, the Assistance to Skilled Refugees Projects, the sanitation and basic Health Programme and the Employment Exchange Department.

I was always astonished about the high standard in which the different projects were organised and implemented.

Ofcourse I could only get a shallow impression from ARC's activities because the time was too short yet I believe to have got enough impression to be able to make the following statements, specially in compare to projects which I have seen in other countries:

1. The emergency situation of the refugees seems to be fully over. Most of the refugees have built their own small mud-houses, food distribution seems to be functioning and the refugees are trying to improve their living standard with additional income through various activities.

2. Yet the major problem remains to be the bulk of refugees who flee their home areas during major offensives, bombardements and fightings. They are not registered, receive no food ration, nor financial or administrative assistance and live in a real emergency situation. Therefore we concentrated our aids for this group of people, part of which went on a number of unregistered refugees in Munda camp through food distribution (in form of "Austria Care Packettes").

3. I was also impressed about the integration capabilities of the local Pakistani population vis-a-vis the refugees. Nevertheless there are over 3 million refugees living in Pakistan out of which 2,1 million are residing in NWFP alone. But besides some minor conflicts no major violence between the refugees in the local population seem to be existing.

4. With a number of bigger international and private organisations such as UNHCR, ARC has been able to integrate its activities and prove to be a competent and efficient private agency. This is certainly thanks to the special engagement and motivation of all ARC staff members, specially Nassim Jawad and his role.

Still here I would also like to be critical and say that in view of my discussions and observations during my stay I found that ARC has been growing too big but also too fast in the past two years for a small private agency. Presently there are almost 200 staff members working in 14 different projects. It may be suitable here to follow the principle of "Small is Beautiful". Nassim Jawad is overloaded with bulk of administrative work in the office and spends only little time out in the field. Therefore he cannot often realise the performance functions of the projects. He should certainly be supported with an active and experienced deputy.

I also believe that there is a lack of management supportive personnel and capacity in the main office and among the Afghan staff and therefore Nassim cannot be replaced at the moment. I would like to propose strongly, that Afghan staff should be trained and further trained as soon as possible to be able to take over Nassim's work should he decide to leave ARC one day.

Last but not least I would like to express my best thanks to the Austrian Ambassador in Islamabad, Dr. Paul Hartig, for all his support, planning and organisation of our trip and the excellent treatment.

VISIT OF THE ARC/PESHAWAR

By Dr. Max Klimburg

In September of 1987 I paid a short visit to ARC to inform myself of the different projects and the main problems at the time. Mr. . Kellermann, the then new and acting director of the ARC during the absence of Mr. Jawad, arranged my visits to some of the projects. On Sept. 23 I accompanied Eng. Jawed, the project manager, to see the new TTC in Munda Camp. Construction was still incomplete, but all the training sections (carpentry, tinsmithing, blacksmithing and welding, masonry, electric and radio repairing) were already in full "swing", the classes being divided into two main sections "literate" and "illiterate". This division of training makes it possible to teach one group of students in theory while the other group received practical training. As it was explained during the visit, the duration of training, at the start 6 months, was already being extended to 12 months. I also visited a refugee family living on a comparatively large plot of land close to the TTC, thus gaining an idea of better-than-average living conditions inside a refugee camp.

On Sept. 24 I participated in the regular Thursday staff meeting at the ARC office in Peshawar. I was introduced to Gunnar Anderson, who is directing the ASAR Project, and to Bruce Pollock, who is in charge of the Sanitation Project. The main topics of the day were the problems of migration of skilled personnel caused by salary and other reasons, and the question of an emergency plan in case of local upheavals. The discussions centred on the question how to improve the motivation, solidarity and loyalty of the employees in the light of salary, promotional and leadership criteria. Leadership problems at the time present at the TTC in Akora Khattak.

On Sept. 26 I accompanied Dr. A. Ali, the then acting medical supervisor, to the clinic at Baghicha which is an impressive show case of a basic health unit, treating a large variety of diseases and nutritional shortcomings. Baghicha constitutes particular health problems because of the high water table and the resulting shallowness of the wells, effecting the safety of drinking water and promoting the spread of malaria. Dr. Ali appeared very dedicated, but overworked and suffering from the typical refugee camp syndrom - the feeling of enclosedness and the lack of any professional advancement.

On Sept. 29 I accompanied Bruce Pollock, the manager of the sanitation team, and his assistant Sardar Khan who inspected the progress of the work in the Jalala camp where recently a slaughter house had been built and concrete slabs were being made and installed in new ventilated latrines. On the way back to Peshawar a visit was made to the sanitation school at the Aza Khel camp, and I was informed about the methods used in order to teach the people basic issues of hygiene and its impact on health. It is understood that personal hygiene was an important first step towards an improvement of self help morale.

The general impression of the achievements of the ARC was very good, and with the enlistment of Mr. . Kellermann as the new assistant director an energetic spirit appeared to have entered an organization which has grown dramatically in the last years. I was also very impressed by the excellent cooperation between the Afghan/Austrian management and the non-Austrian experts supported by their respective donor nations.

INTRODUCTION



1987 started optimistically for all those working with the Afghan refugees. With the change in leadership of the Soviet Union and in the foreign policy of the Gorbachev Administration, hope and enthusiasm grew in certain political circles including governments, even in the West.

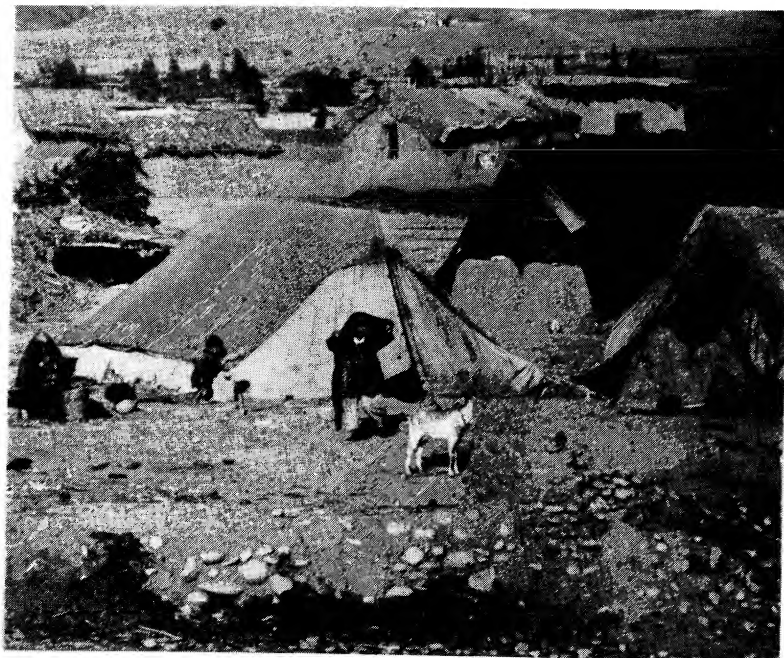
Along with the new tactics of the Kremlin, the Kabul regime tried to demonstrate changes in their attitude towards the Afghan population. The mass media of the world, including leading western media sources, took the offers of the Kabul regime on 'National Reconciliation' and 'Ceasefire' too seriously and believed this was the only opportunity for a solution to the Afghan crisis. People believed reconciliation was in sight.

So far the Geneva talks between Pakistan and Kabul have been without result. The summit between Gorbachev and Reagan just reiterated the old Soviet position - that they would consider withdrawal only after the U.S. stopped their support.

Voluntary and international organisations working closely with the Afghans were aware of the political situation and continued their efforts towards a long-term solution.

In reality the situation remained the same. War activities increased during the ceasefire period and statistics provided by foreign journalists in Kabul showed that the number of refugees said to have returned to Afghanistan was actually lower than that in the period before talk of 'National Reconciliation' and 'Ceasefire'.

1987: Newly arrived in Pakistan the women face many problems as they try to keep their families intact.



Rather, the exodus of refugees increased. During the summer of 1987 approximately 20,000 more refugees arrived in Pakistan from Northern Afghanistan. This figure does not account for the many who were attacked and killed during their two to three month long flight from Afghanistan. Nor does it include the many families (estimated to be many 100s) who were forced to flee from Logar and Khost in December after the heavy fighting there. The influx of new refugees has led to the Pakistan authorities allowing voluntary agencies to work in tribal areas for the first time. Relief and emergency assistance was given to newly arrived and unregistered people.

Pakistan and Iran continued to shelter the largest refugee population in the world which, by their own estimates, amounted to over 3 million and 2.2 million respectively.

Pakistan remains the country with the single largest refugee concentration. Though relations with the Pakistani local population have been relatively harmonious since mid-1978 when the refugees began arriving, the presence of the Afghans in Pakistan has begun to weigh heavily. During 1987 intensified air attacks on the border areas claimed the lives of hundreds and forced locals and refugees alike to move to safer zones. On two occasions during the year, refugee villages in the North West Frontier Province were the direct targets of air attacks, leaving several persons dead and numerous others seriously injured. Increased acts of sabotage in other areas throughout the country contributed to the climate of insecurity and led to increasing anti-refugee sentiments, particularly in the urban areas.

This situation was exacerbated by the growth of Afghan-run businesses within Pakistan of up to 25% in some business sectors (even more in transportation), combined with the return of Pakistani expatriates from the Gulf states. Friction between locals and refugees in the larger cities prompted the Pakistani authorities to return those Afghans who had moved to the urban centres back to the rural Refugee Villages (RVs), and to confine assistance more to those rural RVs.

The majority of the refugees (75%) continued to live in North West Frontier Province, with approximately 20% in Baluchistan.

The effect upon Afghanistan

The economic situation in Afghanistan continues to deteriorate, resulting not only in more refugees moving to Pakistan and Iran but also of 'internal' refugees within Afghanistan, estimated to be between three and four million. The population of Kabul was estimated at 2 million in 1986 as compared with 700,000 in 1978. Reintegration of these people could be a major problem after liberation.

The urbanisation of refugees, both internal and external, will be another problem. How many of the refugees who have been living in cities will return to the countryside and be able to tend the land? They will have no facilities, equipment or know-how, at least for the first few years.

The beginning of assistance, not only of relief but also of development, like agricultural assistance, has helped motivate people to stay in their own areas, at least in 'liberated' areas controlled by the Mujahideen. More and more voluntary agencies realise the need for more development work in Afghanistan itself. This should prevent a further influx of refugees into Pakistan and Iran.



The current situation of refugees in Pakistan

After eight years we see the following major problems:

Since 85% of the refugees are farmers and it is impossible for them to own land, it is difficult to help them become self-reliant. Therefore they are living like parasites and the dependency syndrome is growing amongst them daily. One of our major concerns now is the deteriorating mental and psychological condition of the refugees. Inside or outside of Afghanistan this will continue to be a problem.

There is so much need in the RVs themselves, as well as in the surrounding environment, to stop free distribution of food rations - something which could be facilitated by a change in the policies of UN agencies. The majority of the international agencies are concentrating on the continuation of food rations and relief assistance, instead of encouraging the refugees to become self-reliant.

Free distribution of food and rations should be changed, step by step, into food for work. There is much that can be done in the RVs like sanitation, water supply, construction and drainage systems and more refugees could be involved in vocational training and helping to expand health and educational facilities. Refugees who are receiving assistance through income-generating projects or who have found jobs and are able to help themselves should not receive food rations any more.

Education is still neglected. Only about 10% of refugee children of school age have access to any sort of education, and usually only at Primary level. Education is a fundamental human right, and a whole generation growing up without it has enormous implications for the future of Afghan society, for national integrity, identity and cultural language.



Health services seem to be the most effective part of the refugee programme. Yet refugees are now dependent upon pills and injections, though more and more organisations are trying to promote preventive medicine and to help refugees take responsibility for their own health.

The Pakistan Government authorities, UN and other international organisations, like the World Bank and voluntary agencies, should all make more effort to enable refugees become self-reliant, through a general change in policy which will result in:

- Reduced dependency of refugees in the long term
- Skilled Afghans will practise their occupation and those who are newly trained will learn more skills and earn some income. They can then use their skills in the rebuilding process of their country as active members of society.
- Thus they will play an active role when they return home and will not be passive parasites. They should be prepared for resettlement and repatriation so that they can take part in the rebuilding process of their country as active members of society.

ARC has demonstrated great flexibility in evolving and developing appropriate solutions to the changing refugee needs, especially when no previous experience was available. ARC carried out much of the experimenting, which others have followed.

The main advantage has been the excellent cultural understanding, and other agencies in Pakistan have gained many insights from ARC. This is not surprising since ARC gives careful attention to Afghan traditions and culture and the organisation structure forms the basis for their primary aim of promoting 'self-help' and implementing long-term effective measures. Since the conclusion of the initial organisational phase, the ARC programmes have been largely run by local staff, of whom a vast majority are Afghans (doctors, nurses, engineers, trained aides and other experts) and managed by Nassim Jawad, an Afghan who lived in Austria.

It is also interesting to note that the Afghan refugees themselves realise their situation is not short term and are actively looking for assistance based on this longer term perspective. They prefer, for example, to choose better courses, most likely to gain them employment, with no stipends, rather than other training courses with stipends. This was evident at the Multi Purpose Technical Training Centre (MPTTC).

ARC is always looking for new ways to assist. Through the Assistance to Skilled Afghan Refugees (ASAR) project, ARC found various new needs: to help bigger businesses that require more than one person, or to give further financial assistance. The latter we plan to do through a hire purchase component rather than cash, which runs the danger of being thought of like free 'rations' and therefore used as the family sees fit, rather than for the specified business. The giving of cash could lead to further resentment by the local Pakistani population.

ARC is also concerned about the negative aspects of just 'giving' aid and hope to introduce interviewing charges for ASAR and MPTTC, as well as other techniques to increase participation and involvement.

In all our projects we are aware of a degree of unfairness in that the refugees are getting aid and the very similar local population are not. We would like to see an increase in parallel funding so that similar schemes can be run on dual lines for refugees and local people - if such schemes can be devised.

Below: Nassim Jawad at one of the Technical Training Centres.



ARC AT A GLANCE

AUSTRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE for Afghan Refugees

<u>Organisation:</u>	ARC Board Vienna Main Office Peshawar Projects: - Primary Health Care (3 BHUs) - Sanitation and Basic Health Education (SBH) - Technical Training Centres (3 TTCs) - Assistance to Skilled Afghan Refugees(ASAR) - Individual Help - Various
<u>Total Staff:</u>	197
<u>Total Expenses 1987:</u>	Rs.23,419,373
<u>Total Budget 1988:</u>	Rs.30,617,100
<u>Operational since:</u>	1980

The Austrian Relief Committee for Afghan Refugees is a non-governmental voluntary organisation, started in Vienna, Austria. In July 1980 an office was established in Peshawar to help the Afghan Refugees with programmes of medical rehabilitation and emergency relief.

ARC is now concentrating on health programmes and on projects emphasising long-term effects for self-reliance of the refugees.

Apart from these activities, ARC implements other smaller projects such as a survey on the cultural changes among the refugees, survey of the women's situation, and an inter-agency Employment Exchange Department.

The initial funds came from public donations in Austria, the Austrian Government, and Austrian charity organisations such as Caritas and Volkshilfe. The current budgets are also funded by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and organisations in Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.

The majority of the present ARC staff are Afghan refugees.

Dr. Rahman has co-authored another book in 1987, with Gabi Steiner-Eder, entitled Prevention is Better than Cure. A Curriculum for Health Education in Schools. which was also printed by IRC. Part One takes the form of a detailed and simply illustrated text book while Part Two covers Health Education and gives Lesson Plans. Dr. Rahman plans to translate this into Pushtoo in 1988 and it is hoped it will be used by Community Health Workers, Sanitarians and other health workers.



ARC in 1987



Technical Training Centre Welding
trainee

After eight years ARC has expanded out of simple relief and continues its policy of helping Afghans to help themselves. As recommended by the Donor Conference in 1986, ARC consolidated its existing projects in 1987 and did not expand any further. It did, however, assist with many small, one-off activities, including helping especially needy families; cooperating with other agencies; instigating special surveys and continuing its publication programme.

ARC knows it is important to work with and cooperate with other individuals and agencies involved with refugees, not only in Pakistan but also internationally. It continued to work with SOS/PG Belgium in giving their apprentices theoretical training at our MPTTC, and to support the International Rescue Committee's (IRC) English language programme by sponsoring the transportation of Afghan female students to and from their classes.

In May the Voluntary Agencies Group was formed, a coalition of voluntary agencies working with UNHCR, which has already proved to be a useful committee for sharing information and problems. ARC is an active member and Nassim Jawad is the group's chairman. The aims of the Voluntary Agencies Group are to:

- improve communication and coordination between voluntary agencies;
- improve communication and coordination between voluntary agencies and UNHCR; and
- improve communication and coordination between voluntary agencies and the Government of Pakistan.

We would like to mention how grateful we are to the Pakistan Government authorities for their close cooperation and support of ARC's work, in particular the Commissioner for Afghan Refugees, NWFP, Brigadier Fahimullah Khattak, and his staff.

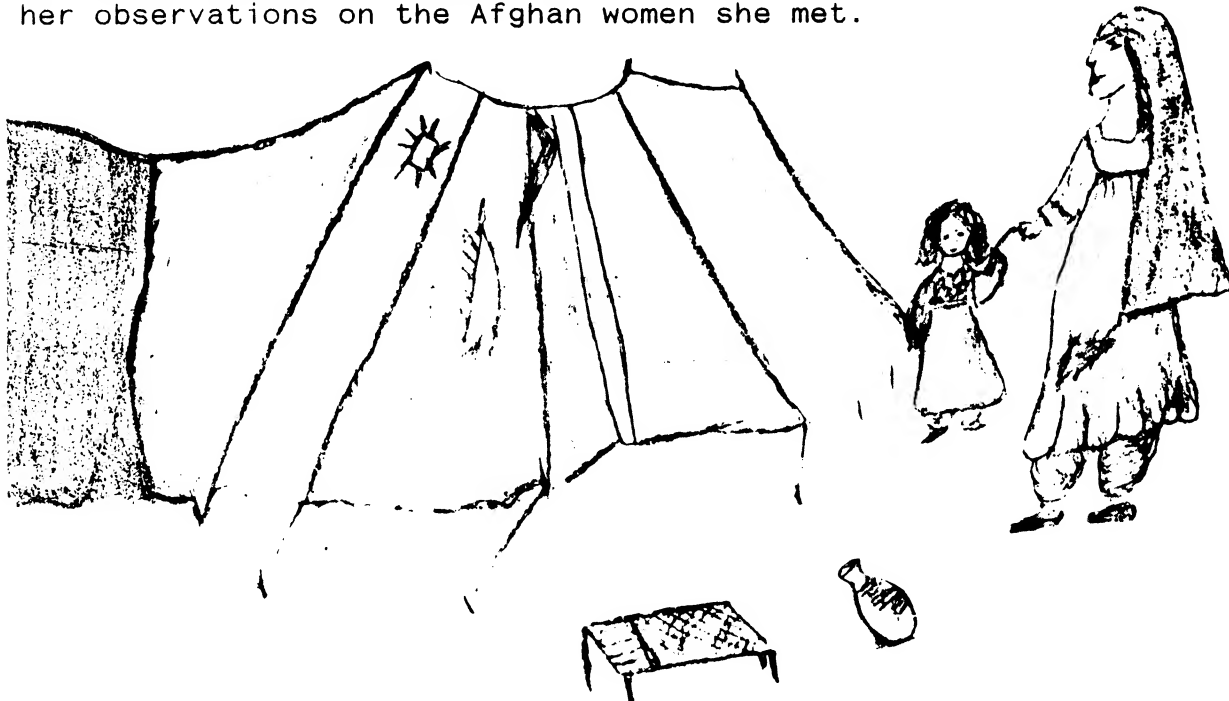
ARC is also a member of another committee of agencies working to support agriculture in Afghanistan.

In April Nassim Jawad was invited to attend an International Symposium on 'The Crisis of Afghan Migrations', sponsored by Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford. He presented a paper 'Can the Afghan Refugee Problem be solved without Solving Afghanistan's Problem?' and was a reporter for one of the Symposium's Workshops (on humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan). Copies of these papers are available on request.

Publications and Surveys

The Pushtoo version of Where There is No Doctor, which was originally translated by our Dr. A. Rahman Zamani, was re-edited by Dr. Rahman and published in a smaller, easier-to-carry edition by the IRC Printing Press in 1987. 2000 copies were printed. The flow of visitors to the ARC office requesting copies confirms how useful this book is, and we anticipate a reprint in 1988.

ARC supported the preparation and publication of A Resource Compilation of Information on Afghan Refugee Culture and Life by Isabelle Moussard in late 1987. In November 1987 Isabelle lived for a short time with three separate refugee families settled in different Refugee Villages (RVs) and Part IV of her report gives her observations on the Afghan women she met.



In her own conclusion Isabelle Moussard commented:

"Living with these women in their camps was a great experience. It was as if I had removed the veil from their lives. I discovered a closed world. A world far removed from Western culture. But under the veil and behind the walls I found that they were not as different as first impressions [led me to believe]. These women are as women everywhere. Their problems as women are similar to problems women face anywhere. But, they are Afghan. They are raised, educated and always under the domination of the father, their brothers, their husbands - having no right to make decisions. Despite this they are very often the masters within the walls. They are respected and loved. When the veil is removed, they are full of life, humour and feeling. Even as refugees living in camps, they are the ones who make the day to day existence bearable. They are ready to sacrifice everything to be back in their country, back on their land - even their children. Their main goal and responsibility is to preserve their culture. Changes exist and cannot be denied. But they are doing everything they can to preserve their way of life, their way of belief and their outlook on life. They do not feel sorry for themselves or their plight as a woman in the Afghan culture. On the contrary, they are prepared to fight to preserve their role as the Women of Afghanistan."

Survey among Women: ARC plans to carry out such a survey in 1988 because it was found that, contrary to popular opinion, helping women is not taboo. Both men and women are willing to consider projects to assist women. There is a need to convince other agencies of this.

The survey will initially seek the views of women on how their day to day living conditions can be improved and what their active role in the community could be. Then the men will be surveyed as to their reaction to the women's views. Both surveys will be examined carefully and a mid point will hopefully be found with a solution acceptable to both men and women. It is worth mentioning that any activity will fail to succeed if it does not have the approval of the men in the camps, so it is essential to involve the men during the survey.

It is planned that the final report on this survey will be completed within nine months and that many RVs and Afghans will be surveyed in detail, in both NWFP and Baluchistan.



ARC's Calendar for 1988 has colour paintings of Afghan restaurants and food shops by an Afghan artist, and recipes of Afghan food (in English). It has been widely distributed and we hope it will be not only helpful but also publicise the Afghan cause.

ARC is aware of the scarcity of children's books available for Afghan children and, encouraged by several donor organisations, hopes to produce one in 1988. The form of the book may well be inspired by a Children's Study commissioned by ARC at the end of 1987.

This study is being conducted by a professional teacher. The aim is to talk to the parents as well as the children to find out what sort of social activities (games and sports, creative toys and play, as well as formal education) would help the youngsters.

It is obvious that many children are unable to attend school and have little to do in the RVs. In Afghanistan children worked with their families on the land. The lack of creative activity in the RVs is affecting them psychologically and they are liable to become involved in undesirable activities.



Visitors

The Austrian Ambassador to Pakistan, Dr. Paul Hartig continued to be a regular visitor and ARC very much appreciates his support. He accompanied the two special Austrian delegations that visited us during 1987 - the first being that headed by Mr. Wolf Zacherl of the fund raising organisation Volkshilfe. Ms Vera Russwurm of Die Kronenzeitung, one of Austria's major newspapers, came with this delegation along with a representative of a number of donors who had responded to a successful fund-raising campaign for Afghan refugees. The delegation distributed food parcels to new arrivals and unregistered refugees and also visited ARC's projects.

In November Austria's President Dr. Kurt Waldheim, and his wife visited Gandaf BHU and attended a reception at ARC's office in Peshawar. The occasion was honoured by the presence of President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan; Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Alois Mock and his wife; the Governor of NWFP Mr. Fida Mohammad Khan; and the Chief Minister of NWFP Arbab Mohammad Jehangir Khan. President Waldheim presented ARC with his medal for excellence, engraved with the words 'Moral Leistung und Zusammenarbeit' (Moral Performance and Cooperation).

Not only was the visit of President Waldheim a great honour for ARC, it also gave ARC some welcome publicity, in Pakistan and in Austria. Sadly the Afghanistan situation is another victim of 'compassion fatigue' and we were pleased that the Austrian public were made aware again of Afghanistan's plight, especially through radio broadcasts.



right to left:
President Zia-ul-Haq, President Waldheim and Nassim Jawad

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Nassim Jawad continued to direct ARC and its staff, whose number totalled nearly 200 by the end of 1987. Unfortunately Afghan staff continued to leave us, especially qualified people, often to go abroad. Amongst these were Gulab from the SBH Education Team; Eng Faqiri, MPTTC Manager; and Eng Hayatullah and Eng Baluch, Managers of Akora Khattak and Munda TTCs respectively. The supply of suitable Afghans available to work in Pakistan sadly continues to diminish, while the demand grows bigger. ARC has therefore had to recruit a larger number of expatriates than before to help with administration of the programmes. It is hoped and planned, however, that they will be able to train local people to take over their responsibilities during their time with us.

Gustav Steiner provided invaluable administrative assistance as Financial Manager and ASAR Project Manager. He left ARC at the end of his contract in August 1987, but we are pleased that his services to Afghan refugees is to continue as he will be working with UNHCR in Peshawar from January 1988.

Gerd Kellermann, an Austrian with 20 years management experience, arrived in August. As Deputy Director he will take over operations for six months in 1988 while Nassim Jawad is abroad attending two courses.

A lot of responsibility falls on the shoulders of our Administrative Officer, Dur Mohammad Fazil. After four years with ARC, he is a valued mainstay of the Main Office and total ARC operation.

Dur Mohammad together with Eng Sayed Jawed, TTC Project Manager, received training abroad in 1987. Thanks to Oxfam (UK) they attended a three month Development Studies in Rural Areas course at Selly Oaks College, Birmingham, followed by visits to ARC in Austria and to donors in England, Norway and West Germany. Both men benefitted greatly from this opportunity, and we feel the training was so successful that we plan to send two more Afghans to this course in 1988. Our aim is for some of our local staff to receive training in management and administration, to be followed up by on-the-job experience and training by our expatriate colleagues in Pakistan, so that they can take over projects completely in the future.

Eng Jawed is a relatively recent member of the ARC Afghan management team. We hope to recruit a Manager for our agricultural projects so that Eng Jawed can use more fully his knowledge and experience in his own field and concentrate on the development of our Technical Training Centres.

The services of Dr. Rahman Zamani as Medical Supervisor grow more valuable each year (he has worked with ARC since 1980). Not only does he run three BHUs, with little assistance from the Main Office, but he also spends much time training his staff. In August/September he spent three months studying at the University of Liverpool and was awarded a Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. We are sure he has brought back many new and useful ideas and knowledge.

The arrival of Bruce Pollock in March as SBH Project Manager was very welcome; we are grateful to Stichting Vluchteling for supporting this position. In August Gunnar Andersen arrived as ASAR Project Manager; our thanks to the Norwegian Refugee Council for funding this position. Both these Project Managers have fitted in well and are welcome members of the ARC team.

Unfortunately Olwen Herbison left ARC in October. Not only had she taken over the running of the office, but she also ran management and English courses for our staff, which were much appreciated. We hope to resume these courses in 1988.

The administration suffered further with the loss of Gisela Wehrmann in August and Shehla Zakauallah in September. Good secretarial and administrative support is vital, especially now ARC is so large, and we hope to recruit a suitable person soon.

The SBH Project was sad to see the departure of Gabi Steiner-Eder also in August. As Education Coordinator she had been very successful in developing teaching and training methodologies and materials, and together with Dr. Rahman Zamani wrote Prevention is Better Than Cure.

It seems hard not to mention all the other members of staff who make such a valuable contribution to the running of ARC's operations. We hope they will understand that we cannot mention everyone by name and we thank each and every one of them for their loyal and hard work.

PROJECT AT A GLANCE

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Organisation:

Project Manager Health

Basic Health Units:

BHU Gandaf

Basic Health Unit
12 Staff
Primary Health Care
8 Staff

BHU Baghicha

Basic Health Unit
13 Staff
Primary Health Care
8 Staff

BHU Kagan

Basic Health Unit
10 Staff
Primary Health Care
4 Staff

Population:

15,000+

10,000+

5,000+

Total Costs 1987 (Rs):

1,009,940

1,135,938

557,061

Total Budget 1988 (Rs):

1,711,000

1,423,000

1,554,000

Funding Agencies:

NCA/NRC

IIZ

NCA/NRC

Project operational since:

1980

1980

1986

Objectives:

To improve the existing curative, preventive, rehabilitative, and health promotive services in order to improve the health of the refugees.

Narrative:

The Basic Health Units' programme consists of immunisation, daily curative medicine and dental care, improvement of personal and environmental hygiene, and staff training. Laboratories improve diagnosis and treatment.

A Mother-and-Child Health and Social programme, includes training of mothers and pregnant women, supported by supplementary feeding of malnourished infants, schoolchildren and mothers every day.

Home visits by Lady Health Visitors are part of the Ante- and Post-Natal Programme. Regular lectures on health and hygiene are given to schoolchildren. 30 Traditional Birth Attendants and 60 Community Health Workers have been trained in the past two years. A special in-service training for the staff, and establishment of simple and standardised systems for diagnosis and treatment improve performance and knowledge of staff.

ARC medical teams have been able to reduce high infant mortality rate, control communicable diseases (especially tuberculosis), and improve personal hygiene and sanitation.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROGRAMME

Helping Refugees to Help Themselves

The ARC medical team was encouraged in the past year by the results of their continuous hard work to become more integrated with the community. This has meant they are no longer seen as an isolated group coming from outside and more attention could be paid to preventive and health promoting services.

For instance, many mothers have changed their traditional point of view regarding food, especially the taboo that children cannot receive anything other than their mother's milk under the age of one year.

Gul Pari, a 30-years-old woman and mother of four said, in one of the sessions she was attending at a Mother and Child Health (MCH) Centre, that she had previously believed a baby could receive nothing other than the mother's milk up to the age of two years. After attending health education classes she had given up this taboo when feeding her fourth child and had supplemented her milk with other food. Now she could see that her last child was much healthier and stronger than the three older ones had been at that stage.



With the assistance of trained traditional birth attendants (dais) the mother-child health and social situation has improved. There is a visible decrease in the number of still births or miscarriages and more babies have a higher birth weight. The nutritional status of children and pregnant women has improved and infant and under-five mortality has decreased.

Post-natal care is provided for the first time and more women are attending the MCH services. This has meant that more families are using oral rehydration salt for the treatment of diarrhoea and attend immunisation programmes.

There has also been an increase in the number of families constructing and using latrines. Personal hygiene and environmental sanitation is much better than in previous years and not surprisingly the spread of communicable diseases is more under control.

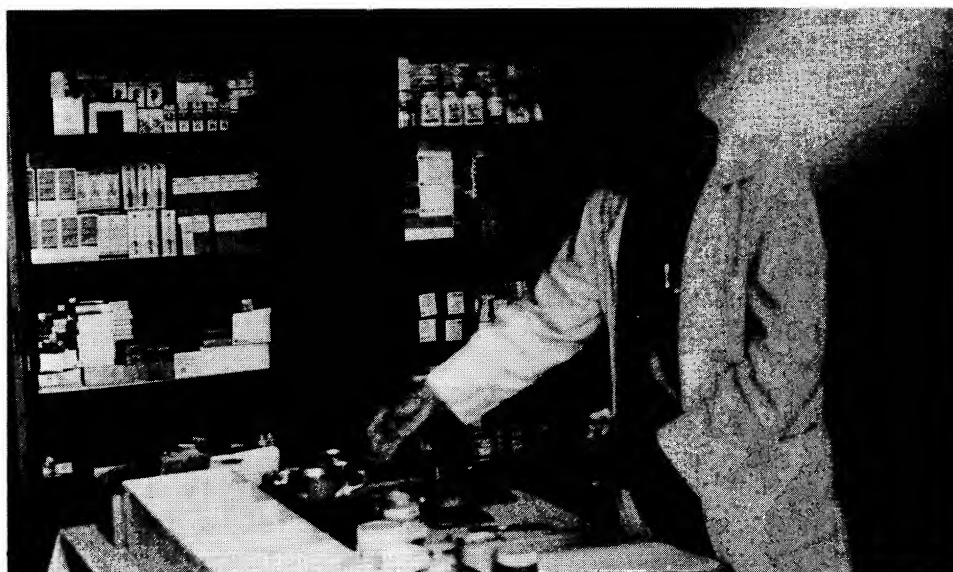
The follow up on immunisation and curative treatment has improved and this has been particularly noticeable in the tuberculosis (TB) programme. With a dramatic fall in the number of defaulters, 41 TB cases were completely cured during 1987.

More people were aware of consistent and radical treatment of malaria and many had their houses sprayed with insecticides. They became aware of the fact that a single dose of anti-malaria injection from a private practitioner was not the way to actually cure malaria.

Many refugees are no longer using dust, ash or animal excreta to stop wounds bleeding but go to the ARC Community Health Workers (CHWs) instead.

All this needs to be seen in context. Very few people living in the rural areas of Afghanistan had access to 'modern medicine' facilities and used traditional medicines and home remedies - some good and some bad. They understood little about personal and environmental hygiene.

So their exodus to Pakistan has often brought them into contact with the 'magic of modern medicine' for the first time.



In the Refugee Villages (RVs) it has been easier to run health and nutrition programmes and follow up on those who defaulted on say TB treatment or immunisations.

On the other hand the refugees faced new problems. Most of the Afghans were farmers and now they are separated from their land they cannot find much more than occasional labouring jobs, and their lack of exercise has led to an increase in the incidence of constipation and haemorrhoids.

The majority of patients attending the clinics are not physically ill but are suffering from neurosis, depression and psychosomatic disorders such as peptic ulcers, insomnia, hypertension etc. One of the groups most affected are those who come from areas far from the border and do not fit in easily culturally, linguistically, or socially with the Pushtoons of NWFP. Many of these are longing to go home. The majority of the refugees may not have such linguistic and socio-cultural problems but are frustrated by lack of employment and (if not registered) lack of food. Some have given up hope.

Danger of dependency

There is also the danger of dependency. The daily life of the majority of the refugees depends on foreign aid distributed by the international community and private relief agencies. The dependency syndrome is growing daily and could - and does - result in bad health, lethargy, depression and even a further social destabilisation of the family structure.

Families are particularly aware that their young people are often living in a state of continuous depression through lack of work, or of educational and recreational activities to compensate for participation in more traditional activities. There is the danger of their being led into illegal activities and drug abuse.

But possibly the most seriously affected group are the women. Back in Afghanistan their lives had meaning and dignity as they played an important and major role in agriculture and animal husbandry. In the refugee villages, however, they are limited by culture and lack of work to their mud houses and can do little to help their families when there are shortages. They suffer more than the male population.

In that area the role of the two female doctors and other women working with the ARC medical team has been vital and strategic. The health education programme has meant that the Afghan women could again take up their role within the family even if many of their traditional jobs were no longer available to them.



The Refugee Villages

The three RVs of Gandaf, Baghicha and Kagan that the ARC medical team are involved with, are located in Mardan district, north of Peshawar. While Gandaf is located in a dry place surrounded by the agricultural fields of local villagers, Baghicha and Kagan are situated in an area where the water table is high. This means there are many stagnant pools of water especially during the rainy season, providing a good breeding place for insects. Not surprisingly, malaria is a major health hazard during the hot, summer season at Baghicha and Kagan.

The long summers are hot and humid and this is a major problem when there is little infrastructure and there is no electricity or sufficient supplies of safe drinking water. The Afghans find the summers particularly difficult as most of them come from the cooler mountain regions of Afghanistan.

In Gandaf, Baghicha and Kagan 1725, 1625 and 325 families respectively are registered and we estimate nearly 50% of the people are children, and 30% women. The refugees in these RVs come from such disparate areas (geographically and ethnically) as Kunar, Laghman, Paktia, Logar, Baghlan and Qundus. The majority are farmers and the only employment they can find is as cheap labour - which can bring them into conflict with the local people with whom they may be in competition for jobs.

For those at Gandaf the nearest market where they can buy basic essentials is at the small town of Topi. Baghicha and Kagan, however, are close to the city of Mardan and that makes it easier for them to find labouring jobs or even for a few to open shops and small restaurants. The Afghans are very creative and hard working and want to find employment.

It is the farmers among them who have lost the most for in Afghanistan they were usually better off and either had their own land or worked on a share-crop basis. For instance 75-year-old Mir Ahmad was a landowner in Khas-Kunar and at this stage in his life would have expected to be enjoying his old age with his family. Instead he shares in the earnings of his two young sons who work as labourers in the city.

Back in Afghanistan the masons, carpenters, tailors, barbers and blacksmiths etc. were often dependent on the farmers, and had less economic security. As refugees this situation is often reversed and so some of these skilled and semi-skilled people can fall into the category of that very limited number who are actually better off as refugees.

As most of the refugees in these three RVs came from rural areas they were largely illiterate and had little interest in education. In the past two to three years, however, this has started to change and even one girls' school has opened in each RV. Presently there are seven primary and secondary schools in Gandaf and six in Baghicha, plus a few madrassas (religious schools).

ARC started medical clinics in Gandaf and Baghicha refugee villages in September 1980, and in Kagan RV in September 1986, providing medical services to approximately 30,000 Afghan refugees in three RVs.

In December 1986 dental services were attached to the clinics in Baghicha and in Gandaf RVs. Supported by the Dental Clinic for Afghan refugees, based in Peshawar and run by an Afghan doctor (Dr. Baluch), the dental team consisting of one doctor and one nurse equipped with the basic tools and equipment rotate their services in cooperation with ARC's Basic Health Units (BHU's) two weeks in each RV every month.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF OUR 1987 ACTIVITIES*



1) Medical Consultation:

Since the majority of our patients are women and children and they are the most vulnerable groups, special attention is paid to their examination and proper treatment. Our two male and three female doctors made 48,647 medical visits during the year of which 53% were to children and 21% to women.

*A detailed report is available on request.

The main reasons for the patients visits were:

Respiratory tract infections	19.9%
Skin infections	9.4%
Malnutrition	9.1%
Diarrhoea/dysentery	7.7%
Intestinal worms	4.8%

Compared with the 1986 incidence rate of respiratory infections, the figures remained the same. There was a decrease in the prevalence of malnutrition, skin infections and malaria, but a slight increase in the incidence rate of diarrhoea disease and worms, mainly due to the problem of not having safe drinking water available which is related to the Public Health Engineering Department.

2) Laboratory Tests:

Our third laboratory was established in September 1987 for Kagan BHU to support the clinic in the investigation of various problems. A total number of 14,068 samples of stool, urine, blood, sputum etc., were tested in 3 BHUs. These laboratories were also useful for large-scale examinations of school children for intestinal parasites.

3) Under-five clinics:

Three clinics for children under five years of age dedicated to mother and child health services were trying to promote the health of their 1,040 clients who paid 7,781 visits to the clinics. Providing a growth chart for every one, they were regularly monitored, given supplementary food, vitamins, as well as health education, instruction and consultation for their parents.

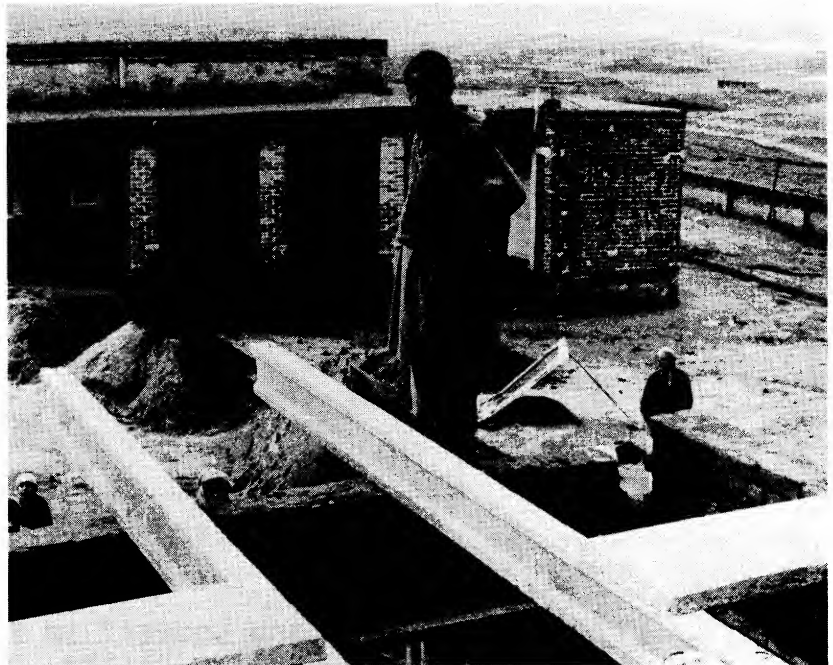
4) Nutrition rehabilitation:

A special nutrition rehabilitation programme was set up at each MCH clinic. This consisted of practical training for the mothers in how to prepare 18 different nutritious recipes from locally available food sources in their RVs. This was in addition to the usual nutrition programme which provided supplementary food to vulnerable groups such as malnourished children, pregnant mothers, TB patients, and giving liquid milk to school children.

5) Ante-natal & post-natal care:

633 pregnant women were registered in our three clinics. During 2,065 visits to MCH services, they were regularly examined, consulted and provided with supplementary iron preparations, folic acid, vitamins and food. ARC traditional birth attendants (dais) or birth attendants trained by our teams in three BHUs supervised 76% of the 397 deliveries which occurred in the RVs during 1987.

Building the new MCH
clinic at Gandaf.



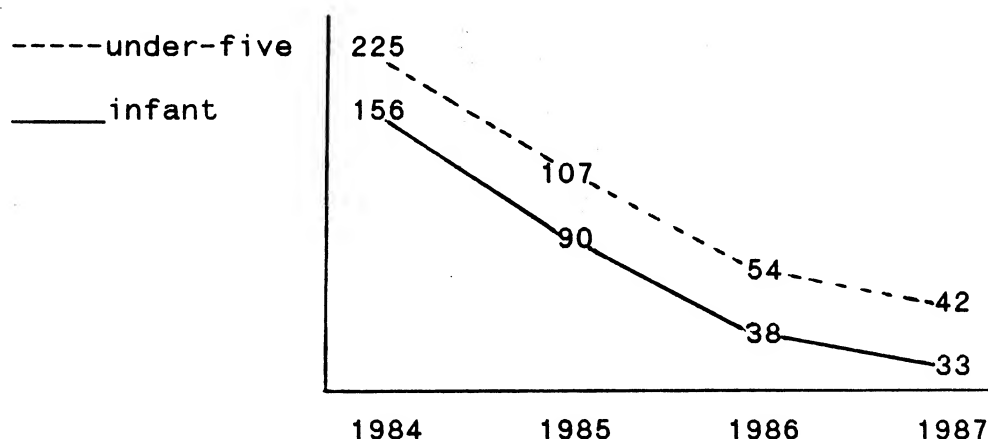
A total of 513 mothers were visited in their homes after delivery of their babies out of which 16 had post-natal bleedings, 12 had incurred infections and three babies were born with congenital abnormalities.

One of the biggest successes in our medical programme over the last eight years was the increase of birth weight. From an average of 2.5 kg in 1980, the weight of 86.8% of all new-born babies was more than 3 kg last year, thanks to MCH. This improvement of the birth weight is one of the factors in the decrease in neo-natal mortality.

6) Mortality rates:

In our new Kagan RV, like all other refugee RVs, we have a high infant and under-five mortality rate. That means, 146 out of 1,000 live-born babies die within the first year of life, and 191 die before reaching the age of five years. But in Baghicha and Gandaf, where we have provided medical services for more than eight years, the improvements are noticeable. From the data collected in our births and deaths registers and from regular reports by our CHWs, dais and chowkidars (watchmen) who live in the RVs, it was possible to obtain clear statistics for several years.

At Baghicha, for instance the infant mortality rate per 1000 live births fell from 156 in 1984 to 79 in 1987. There was, however, an increase in the mortality rate between 1986 (then 61 deaths per 1000 live births) and 1987 and that is being investigated.



Infant and under-five mortality rate
per 1000 live births, Gandaf RV

The factors contributing to the general improvement of mortality rates were: Training of traditional birth attendants, ante-natal and post-natal care, supervision and hygienic deliveries, improvement of birth weight and efforts undertaken by the under-five clinics, home visits and assistance in community health works, as well as immunisation of pregnant women.

7) Home visits:

Our medical services are not only for those coming to us, but also for those in the community in need who are not paying visits to the clinics. Every 30 to 40 families have their own LHV (a Local Health Volunteer, trained by us) and regular visits are paid by our health visitors and other staff.

This programme can help us in active case finding of tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, unvaccinated children, malnourished children, registration of pregnant women as well as health education according to their needs. During 1987 a total of 960 families were visited by LHVs attached to our three BHUs.

The Lady Health Visitors are key to helping refugee women understand more about preventive health care, the immunisation programme, good sanitation and the value of the oral rehydration in cases of diarrhoea. Home visits, like the one pictured below are very important.



8) Malaria Control:

Malaria is still one of the major public health problems in our RVs as well as in local villages. The following methods are being used in order to reduce the transmission incidence, morbidity (illnesses) and mortality (death) rate:

- a) Finding suspected malaria patients, testing their blood samples and radical treatment of all positive cases. 6,418 blood slides were tested for malaria out of which 2,499 cases were positive among them were 98 cases of deadly falciparum malaria. In this connection, we are grateful to Dr. Mushtaq Ahmmad, FSMO Mardan and his two laboratory technicians for their careful and early examination of our malaria slides.

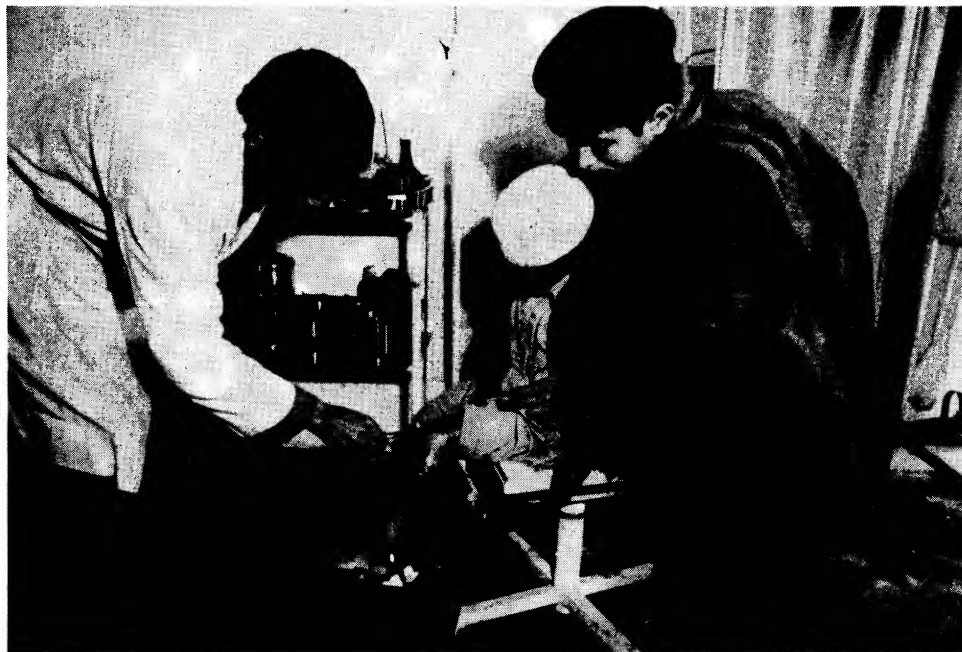
The slide positivity rate is 17.6%, 9.6% and 22.5% in Baghicha, Gandaf and Kagan while cases per 1,000 people are 134.3, 41.1 and 192.5 respectively.

- b) Chemical control of mosquito larvae; due to unavailability of sufficient larvicide, we were able to use it for only once a week for six months in Baghicha.
- c) Insecticidal spray of houses; this year 3870 households (8,755 rooms) were sprayed with organo-phosphate insecticide in three RVs, using a total of 2,279.6 kgs of malathion

d) Health education to teach people how to protect themselves from mosquito bites.

9) Nursing activities:

A total of 9,826 injections, 16,174 dressings, 249 small surgeries and 18 ear lavage were recorded by male and female nurses in our three BHUs.



10) Community Health Workers:

This year, 10 new CHWs were trained for Kagan RV. Like other volunteer CHWs, they will help in the field of active case finding, follow-up of TB patients, health education, maintenance of community water supply, improvement of personal hygiene, environmental sanitation, etc.

11) Tuberculosis control programme:

A total of 1,058 sputum samples were examined either from suspected patients for diagnosis or for control of patients under treatment in three BHUs.

A total of 23 smear positive and 8 smear negative, and 14 extra pulmonary cases from the end of the previous year together with 27 new cases were under treatment during 1987. Out of them, 13 new cases were sputum positive cases; the main source of transmission.

During last year, 41 TB cases (19 of whom were positive) have been completely cured.

There was once again a dramatic fall in the number of defaulters thanks to the efforts of the CHWs and so all TB patients continued their treatment on a regular basis. Regarding the TB control programme, we are thankful to ICD (Italian Cooperation for Development) for their valuable advice, X-Ray Units and support of our laboratories.

12) Immunisation:

By keeping written records of vaccinations of women and children, together with family records and using lists of defaulters there was excellent follow up and, unlike in previous years, in 1987 we did more 3rd and booster doses.

13) Health education and training:

Apart from the health education of different groups in the clinics, health education was held in the schools, mosques and workshops to train in-service staff.

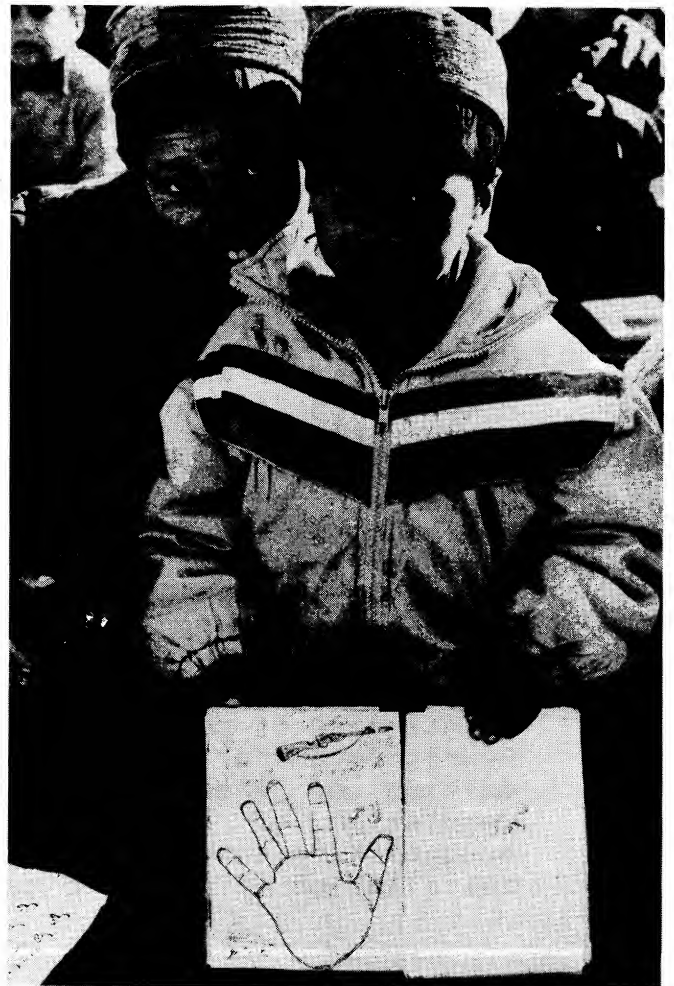


14) Other activities:

- New and improved registers for births and deaths, and post-natal register were organised for MCH.
- Preparation of a standard monthly report for Sanitary Inspectors.
- Completion of the Gandaf playground for children.
- Preparation of cheap and useful ORS and other compound medicine in the pharmacies.
- Construction of 24 new surface latrines and upgrading of other latrines in Baghicha.
- Construction of 223 new pit latrines (124 completed with pipes and screens) and maintenance of old latrines in Gandaf.
- Maintenance of community water supply in Baghicha.
- Rewriting and printing of second edition of Pushtoo edition of "Where There Is No Doctor".
- Completion of English version of curriculum for health education in schools.
- Installation of electricity in Gandaf BHU.



Health education and sanitation go hand in hand and everyone gets involved.... even the youngsters who are taught it is important to wash their hands after they have been playing.



PROJECT AT A GLANCE

SANITATION AND BASIC HEALTH EDUCATION

Organisation:

Project Manager Sanitation
SBH Office
VIP Latrine Construction Team
Surface Latrine Construction Team
Follow up Team
Maintenance Team
Education Team

Total Staff:

42

Total Costs 1987:(Rs)

4,270,218

Total Budget 1988:(Rs)

5,300,000

Funding Agencies:

UNHCR
Project Manager sponsored by SV

Project operational since:

1982

Objectives:

To reduce the incidence of sanitation-related diseases by construction of latrines, their maintenance, and education about sanitation and basic health.

Narrative:

Since 1982, ARC has been running this UNHCR-sponsored programme in all refugee camps in NWFP and Punjab, with exception of tribal areas. To date, over 70,000 pit latrines and 2,000 surface latrines have been constructed in 24 refugee villages, assisting approximately 500,000 refugees. Refugees are participating in all aspects of this work.

Education is another important part of the programme. Not only are refugees taught how to use and maintain the latrines but every family is visited in their house to follow up on this initial training course and to discuss basic health problems, and personal and environmental hygiene with the women.

In 1986, the programme was modified emphasising education and follow-up. The teams now cover construction, education with teacher training and training of sanitarians, and maintenance and follow-up to visit all camps where ARC has previously worked.

SANITATION & BASIC HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAMME (SBH)

Commencing in 1982, this programme aims to provide basic sanitation facilities to Afghan refugees. Since then over 70,000 latrines have been constructed and the programme has expanded into health education and environmental projects.

The programme operates in refugee villages (RVs) in the settled areas of NWFP and is funded by UNHCR and other agencies. The programme has now worked in most RVs which are suitable for constructing pit latrines. However, new arrivals in the RVs combined with a slow but encouraging upsurge in the number of refugees who are beginning to realise the importance of sanitation, means that the programme can still construct over 6,000 new latrines every year.

To date the programme has been fairly successful in persuading women and children to use latrines, but unfortunately this is not the case with the refugee men. Although in some RVs all the family do seem to use the latrine.

If the family is from an urban area in Afghanistan then the concept of using a latrine is already understood and so little motivation is required. However, as many families come from rural areas and have little knowledge of proper sanitary practices the field staff have to spend a long time trying to motivate these people to build and, more importantly, to use latrines.

Although experiencing a slow start to the year, the programme achieved its targets for 1987 constructing over 7,000 pit latrines and 850 surface latrines. Unfortunately, only 4,400 ventilation pipes were distributed. This was due to various reasons, one being the quality and cost of the pipes themselves and another being the dry weather preventing the construction of the mud latrine superstructure. The programme will concentrate much more on pipe distribution in 1988.

Currently employing 40 staff, the programme consists of five teams:

1) Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine Construction Team

This team motivates the refugees to build VIP latrines and works with new arrivals in the RVs and in segments of RVs not previously covered by a sanitation programme. As is the case with all of ARC's work, the majority of its time is spent on health education.

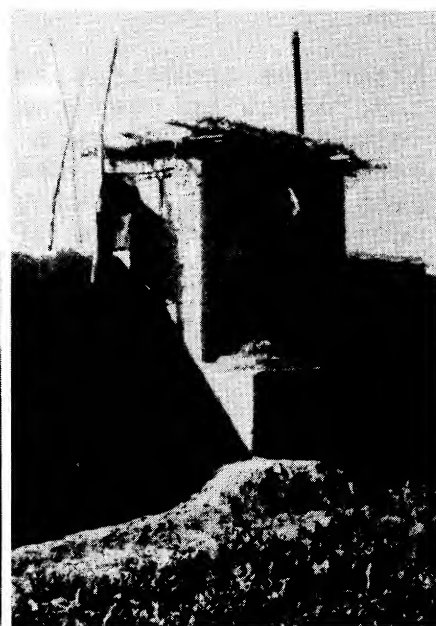
In 1987 the team worked in the following 7 RVs:

Monda	-	Peshawar District
Jalozai	-	"-
Badaber	-	"-
Jalala	-	Mardan District
Gandaf	-	"-
Haripur	-	Haripur District
Bereri/Khaki	-	Mansehra District

Total number of		
Latrines constructed in these 7 RVs	=	6,843
Pipes distributed	"-	= 2,448
School & BHU Latrines	"-	= 45

2) Surface Latrine Construction Team

In refugee RVs built on rock or with a high water table surface latrines are constructed. These are raised double pit composting latrines, consisting of two vaults which are used alternatively. When one vault is full the other is used and after a minimum period of 6 months, the first vault can be emptied and re-used.



Surveys carried out in the RVs where these latrines have been constructed show that most refugees understand this process and use the latrines properly. However, these latrines are expensive and time consuming to construct (their cost is over 10 times that of a VIP latrine). At present ARC is investigating ways of reducing their cost, but as yet a viable solution has not been found.

The motivation process for these latrines is similar to the method used by the VIP team, but the slightly more complex nature of these latrines means more time has to be spent educating the refugees about the use of the surface latrines.

This team constructed 852 latrines in Aza Khel RV, Peshawar, in 1987. There were quite a few problems in this RV. For instance, many of the refugees go daily to work in Peshawar and so there were few men available to supply the labour input, which is the refugees contribution to the cost of the latrine. The team also constructed 18 latrines for 4 schools and both BHUs in the RV.

3) Follow-Up Team

After the construction teams have completed their work in a RV, the follow-up team continues with education and motivation of the refugees in correct sanitary and hygienic procedures. In each portion of the RV they visit the refugees on a house to house basis. While working with the refugees, they also monitor the sanitation coverage of that portion and motivate families who have not got a latrine on their compound to construct one.

Working in Jalala RV, Mardan and Munda RV, Peshawar, the follow-up team's performance is shown below:

	Jalala / Munda Total
Number of families interviewed	- 7,588
Number of slabs distributed	- 747
Number of pipes distributed	- 736
Number of screens replaced	- 4,486

Around 90% of the houses in the sections of Munda RV where the follow-up team has been working now have an ARC latrine, and most of the refugees seem to be using the latrine. 300 pipes were distributed in Nasir Bagh RV for widows and orphans, and 58 pipes in Baghicha RV, Mardan.

4) Evaluation Team

This team carried out pre-surveys in Badaber, Aza Khel, Kagan, Haripur and Jalala RVs and post-surveys in Adezai and Koga RVs. The results of these analyses did not teach us anything new and a lot of time and money was being wasted in fruitless evaluation. Likewise, the pre-surveys did not really identify which RVs were in most need of a sanitation programme. Some questions on the form were changed to try to improve this, but it was felt that many of the refugees resented being asked all these questions. Therefore this team will be re-named the maintenance team in 1988.

Since this programme's inception in 1981, more than 70,000 pit latrines have been dug and over 25,000 vent pipes have been installed in these latrines. Many of these latrines have fallen into disrepair or have even filled up completely. Therefore, this team works in RVs where ARC or other organisations have previously constructed latrines and motivates the refugees to carry out the necessary repairs to their latrines.

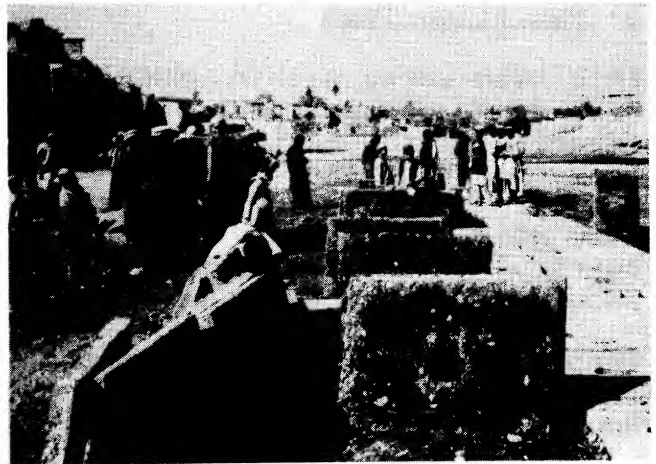
Of course, evaluation is an essential component of any project, so UNHCR propose to use external evaluators in 1988. In addition, each team produces a weekly report which aids the monitoring of the programme. These reports, especially those produced by the follow-up and maintenance teams, provide a useful evaluation of ARC's work.

Lady Health Motivators

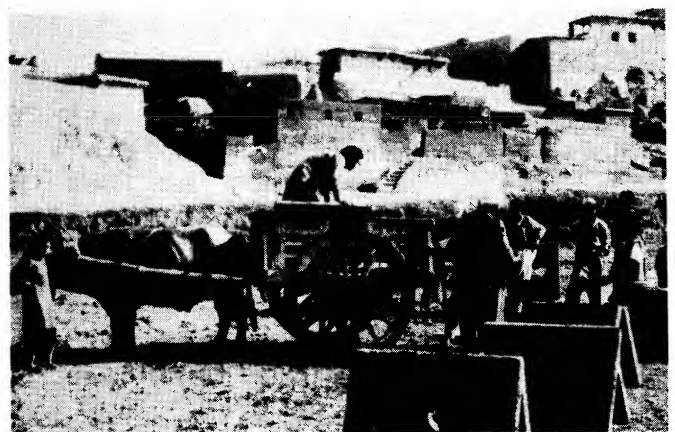
All teams have at least two women field staff who are trained Lady Health Motivators. They concentrate their efforts on educating women and children about basic health procedures, such as discussing nutrition with a pregnant woman and the importance of getting the baby vaccinated, or they may take a dirty child and wash it properly and cut its nails.

In any society the world over, it is the mother who teaches the children about personal and domestic hygiene and sanitary matters. Therefore, health education for women is very important as they can then pass on their knowledge to the next generation. For this reason, there is a need to train more women as lady health motivators.





Motivating the refugees is an important part of the VIP latrine construction team's work - in making the slabs, transporting them and digging the pits.



5) Education Team

This team works within UNHCR's education programme in the refugee RVs, and concentrates on teaching the school teachers the importance of health education, nutrition, personal hygiene etc. They encourage the teachers to pass their learning onto the pupils. Working in conjunction with the other four teams, they also hold meetings at the basic health units in the RVs. A curriculum and lesson plans are currently being produced and should be in use by 1988.

Throughout the summer, three members of this team were involved in UNHCR's malaria supervisor upgrading training in NWFP and the Punjab.

The Education team worked in 5 RVs in 1987 and trained over 100 schoolteachers.

In the 5 RVs:

Adezai	-	Peshawar	)	a total number of 125 Teachers
Koga	-	Malakand	)	and 4,264 Pupils were given
Jalala	-	Mardan	)	Health Education lessons
Mansehra	-	Mansehra	)	
Aza Khel	-	Peshawar	)	

In the final two RVs, a test was introduced not only to assess how much the teachers had learnt but to evaluate the quality of the teaching. The results showed that around 60% of the teachers had grasped the basic concepts, but the education team will have to try even harder to pass their learning onto the teachers.

All teams try to motivate the refugees (especially the school children) to clean up the environment of the RV, especially the individual compounds and bazaar areas. A slaughterhouse was constructed in Jalala RV and the butchers were happy to use it but unfortunately were not willing to clean it. This problem was solved by charging each butcher Rs. 2.-/per animal slaughtered and this money was used to employ a cleaner.

Programme Constraints

One of the major problems with the programme is that sanitation and water supply are completely separated by the coordinating agencies. Building latrines will have little effect on the health of the refugees if they do not have access to clean water.

Water supply and sanitation are inseparable and combined with health education provide the means of improving the health of the refugees. Yet at present, there is very little coordination between the various agencies involved in these aspects of preventive medicine.

However, contact has been made with these agencies and next year ARC plans to work closely with the organisations involved in water supply and health education and hopefully this will be reflected in the improved health of the refugees.

Finding suitable female staff is a continual problem. Due to cultural norms, very few women are allowed to work, and a male supervisor cannot even assess the women's work due to the tradition of total seclusion of women. A female supervisor for the 12 women staff is required, and this may be possible in 1988.

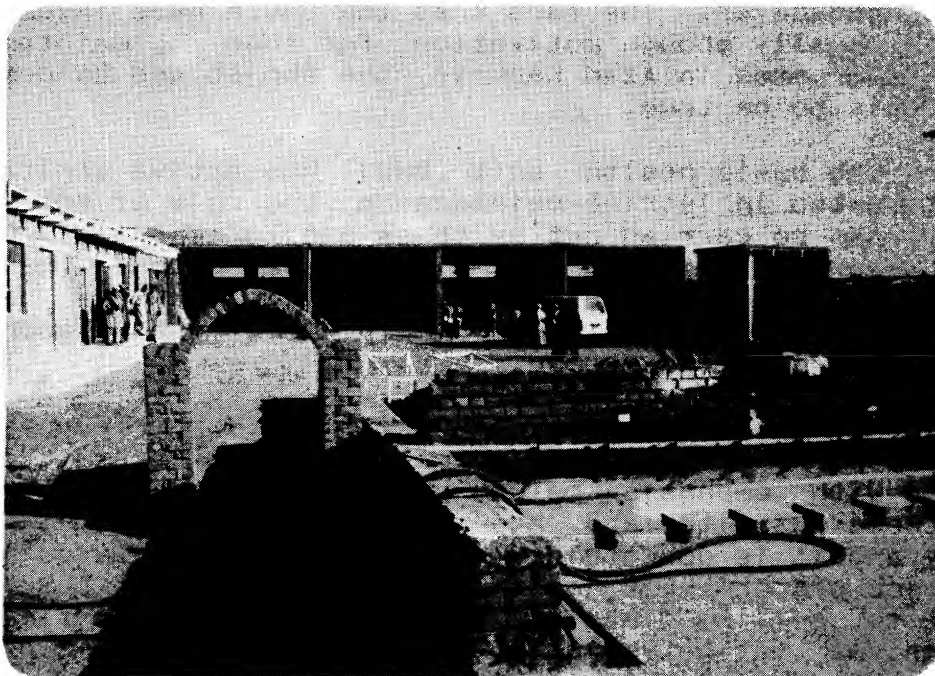
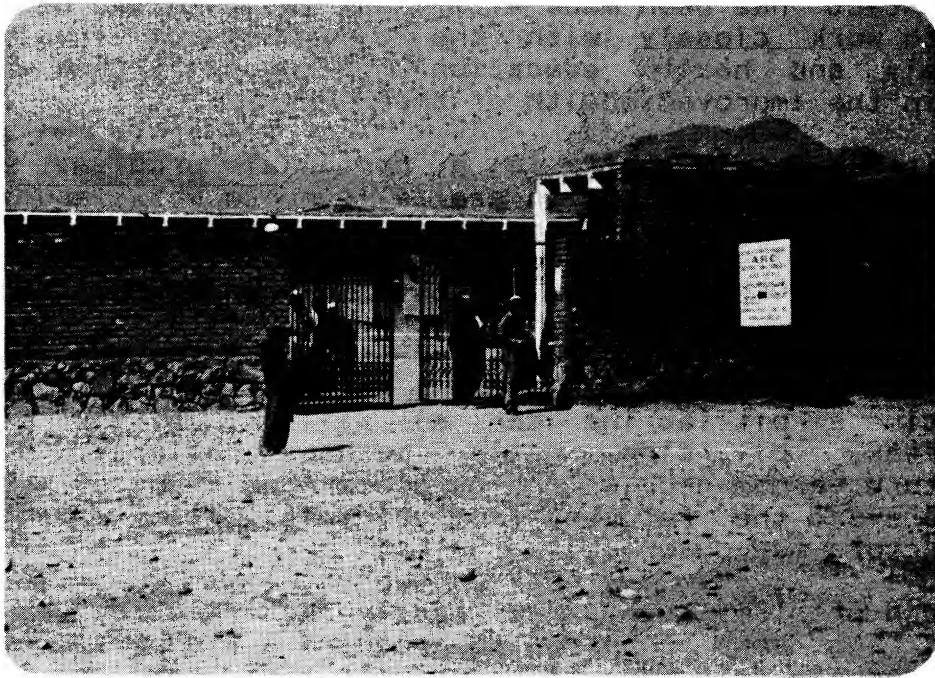
Another major problem is that once ARC has completed its work in a RV, the latrines often fall into a state of disrepair. Over a period of time a pit latrine can; a) fill up, b) the pipe or screen break, c) side walls perhaps collapse, d) the superstructure be damaged, e) the concrete show signs of wear and tear and prevent the refugees from using it. Or any combination of these factors may occur.

Most of these problems are fairly easily rectified by the users themselves, but some repairs do require a financial/material input. However, in this type of programme, most families require motivation to repair their latrines and refugees, with their uncertain future, require extra special help and motivation. A properly planned sanitation programme, however, in which the user has to purchase subsidised hardware should not require any maintenance whatsoever. The fact that the users have invested in a latrine is usually enough motivation for them to maintain it, and UNICEF programmes in Azad Kashmir, the Punjab and Baluchistan have shown this to be true.

In RVs where the basic health unit (BHU) has active sanitarians who are interested in latrine maintenance, the role of motivating the refugees can be carried out by these sanitarians and ARC can supply any materials required for maintenance. However, many RVs do not enjoy the benefit of a well run BHU and likewise have no sanitarians to carry out repairs. This is one reason the maintenance team has been formed.

It is hoped that this team will identify suitable refugees and, in conjunction with the ARC education team, train them as sanitarians, with emphasis being put on latrine maintenance. However, these sanitarians are expected to do their work voluntarily and it is doubtful if they will be motivated enough to do the job properly and, in the very worst cases, they might even resort to selling latrine slabs or pipes for financial compensation. As yet no solution has been found to this problem as money is not available to pay sanitarians.

These problems are not insurmountable and many refugees have expressed thanks to our programme for the help we have given them. We hope that 1988 will see even more health benefits for the refugees: the most important people in this programme.



The Technical Training Centre at Munda was completed and opened in 1987.

PROJECT AT A GLANCE

TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRES

Organisation:

Project Manager Workshops

MPTTC Peshawar

8 Staff
12 Students

TTC Akora Khattak

18 Staff
100 Students

TTC Munda

18 Staff
100 Students

Trades:

Auto Repair
Welding

Electric/Radio Rep.
Welding/Blacksmithery
Tinsmithery
Carpentry
Masonry

Electric/Radio Rep.
Welding/Blacksmithery
Tinsmithery
Carpentry
Masonry

Total Costs 1987 (Rs):

238,108

1,185,843

1,629,486

Total Budget 1988:(Rs)

200,000

1,652,400

1,647,000

Funding Agencies:

SV (+ Workshop Income)

NCA/NRC/SV

NCA/NRC

Project operational since:

1983

1986

1987

Objectives:

To train students in a skill sufficiently to be able to find work or to start small business (possibly through assistance by ARC's ASAR project).

Narrative:

MPTTC Peshawar, started in 1983, is supposed to become self-sufficient as an income-generating workshop in 1988.

The TTCs, started in 1986/87, are entirely educational training workshops.

In each TTC, 100 students are trained for one year, in five different skills. Peshawar Workshop with 12 students, is concentrating on auto repair, service and welding.

Besides the basics of each trade, theoretical subjects such as basic physics, mathematics, English, religion and First Aid are taught. For illiterate students, a special literacy course has been designed. Up to now, approximately 400 students have been trained.

TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRES

Education and training of young Afghans is desperately needed and ARC is one of a number of agencies trying to give some of them an opportunity to learn a trade and thereby become self-sufficient.

Our first Multi-Purpose Technical Training Centre was opened in Peshawar in 1983 and has given several hundred refugees training in technical skills. In late 1986 and spring 1987 respectively TTCs were opened in Akora Khattak and Munda, two large refugee villages about 50km from Peshawar. Both Centres were constructed by ARC. This followed a demand from the refugees, encouraged by the Pakistan Government, to take education and training into rural RVs further away from urban centres. Each of these Centres has the capacity to train 100 students, with time allocated to both theory and practical experience. The Peshawar Centre is now run as a commercial workshop, concentrating on auto repair, welding and service with 12 trainees/assistants.

Multi-Purpose Technical Training Centre (MPTTC), Peshawar

In 1987 13 students were chosen from the 1986 training course to continue for another year's practical experience as apprentices; they were joined by two volunteer trainees during the year. Four of them were selected to continue in 1988 as advanced trainees, and eight new apprentices will be recruited. (If the workload expands and more assistants are required, they will be recruited.) The apprentices are not given formal theoretical lessons. The low ratio of apprentices to qualified staff is aimed to give them an in-depth, practical training so that they will gain enough experience to work independently.

The staff comprises of two Auto Mechanics, two Welding Mechanics, one Auto Serviceman, one Driver, and one Chowkidar, supervised by a Manager/Administrator.

In 1987 approximately 850 invoices for auto repair and service were issued to cover 150 vehicles of regular customers. About 100 vehicles belong to voluntary agencies and the rest to private persons or enterprises.

In order to provide a more comprehensive service and to attract more customers, a denter/painter was contracted in October 1987; he pays the Workshop 30% of his income as compensation for using the facilities. From October through December he repaired the bodywork of 20 vehicles and repainted them.

In the welding shop, over 200 different items were made for orders mainly placed by voluntary agencies involved in refugee projects, including ARC. The work ranged from cutting iron bars and making latrine covers for sanitation projects to manufacturing shelves, tables, chairs, doors and windows as well as producing coach work and stretchers for ambulances.

We continued our work with SOS/PG Belgium, a volag which sends apprentices to private workshops in different towns and villages. These apprentices spend a day a week at the MPTTC for theoretical and practical advice to back up the work they have been doing, in order to have a more thorough knowledge and understanding of their trade. Thirty SOS/PG apprentices were trained at the MPTTC in 1987. They were also given driving lessons.



How do you support a wife and three children on Rs. 500/- (US\$30) per month or less? What's more, 22 year old Basir's education was cut short when the war began in Afghanistan. Labouring jobs in Peshawar did not provide enough money to feed his family so he enrolled, in 1985, in ARC's TTC workshop. After his initial training his take home pay per month was Rs. 500/- and still not enough. So he worked hard at improving his skills and was accepted as a welding technician at Rs. 2,100/- per month and at last he could feed his own children and help with the needs of his extended family. Furthermore, he gets some really useful jobs to do - like converting this vehicle into an ambulance for a French voluntary agency.

Future Plans

The objective was that MPTTC would achieve 50% self-sufficiency in 1987, and to become 100% self-sufficient in 1988. In fact, they reached over 70% self-sufficiency in 1987 with a total income of Rs 651,842 and expenses amounting to Rs 889,950. However, ARC expects they can only achieve 80% self-sufficiency in 1988 and so have agreed to contribute up to Rs 200,000 during the year. When MPTTC is able to support itself, the workshop will be handed over to the staff on a form of lease agreement with ARC. During 1988 we plan to assist the staff with improving quality control and administration, which should in turn attract more customers.

Since the tools and equipment have been used for training for three years, many are worn out and need replacing. Other tools and equipment necessary for a commercial workshop are also needed. Furthermore, the body work and painting shop needs proper tools and equipment. We hope these can be purchased out of income in 1988.

TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRES (TTCs), AKORA KHATTAK AND MUNDA

Background

Akora Khattak refugee village is located 50km from Peshawar, south of the highway to Islamabad, in an arid area of irregular hills. It is one of the newest RVs in NWFP and has 8,812 families (49,110 persons) registered, with some unregistered families and new arrivals still coming in. The families come from different tribes, mainly from Kabul, Baghlan and Parwan provinces. Recently, under a UNHCR/DACAAR project, deep wells have been dug to overcome the severe water shortage and now refugees have been able to start building mud houses to replace tents. The village has no electricity.

Munda RV is located 40km north of Peshawar near mountain slopes, surrounded by fertile, agricultural land. When it was first settled, it had the natural advantages of availability of water and wood. It is one of the largest and oldest RVs in NWFP and is unusual in that the buildings are quite cramped together. Recent figures showed 8,953 families (52,537 persons) registered, with many other families who have not been registered yet. The majority of the refugees come from Kunar, Baghlan, Kabul, Parwan, Logar and Laghman. Because it has been established for some time, Munda village resembles the adjoining Pakistani villages (and some refugees can find work on the nearby farms); however, the Pakistani villages do have better infrastructure.

Although many of the refugees and their Pakistani neighbours already have much in common, e.g. language, tribal and ethnic connections and most importantly, religion, the Afghans tend to remain mostly in their own refugee villages and to organise their daily life according to their traditional system, with the Jirga (council of elders) as the main political, social and cultural forum. Refugees have established their own bazaars in the RVs, especially in Munda, and can cater for the refugees' daily needs. Although most of the refugees are registered and receive food rations, albeit not always regularly, they try to find work or to practise their trades or crafts in order to generate some additional income to cover their extra needs, e.g. clothing, bedding and household utensils. In Akora, for example, there are about 50 diesel-powered flour mills and some women, especially from Baghlan, are weaving carpets and selling them on the local market.

Educational facilities vary between the two RVs. Munda has 14 CAR primary schools with 1,800 pupils and the Afghan political parties run 26 primary schools, one middle school and 11 madrassas (religious schools) with a total number of about 4,600 students. The total of approximately 6,500 students represents an estimated 35-40% of the school-age children.

Akora has seven primary schools (six boys, one girls) with 2,500 pupils; two foreign supported schools for 275 orphaned boys and girls, and four madrassas for about 1000 children, which means an estimated 25% of school-age children are receiving education. (These figures may be compared with UN statistics in 1983, according to which 11% of school-age children attended school in Afghanistan and the literacy rate was 20%. Families tend to keep the children at home to collect firewood, carry water, do household chores and take care of the livestock.)

Training Programme of TTCs Akora Khattak and Munda

Six month courses started in Akora Khattak and Munda on 1.12.86 and 1.4.87 respectively. Each TTC follows the same curriculum, with 100 trainees and 18 staff in each Centre. The courses cover five trades: masonry; carpentry; tinsmithery; welding and blacksmithing; and electric and radio repair, with 20 trainees in each trade. Half of the trainees are literate and half illiterate. Literate trainees have a level of at least primary school (maximum six years) and are selected after passing a simple test. Illiterate trainees are selected according to their interest in a skill. Trainees are aged between 15 and 30 years and receive a monthly stipend.

The general curriculum during the first three months is two weeks practical/one week theoretical training for literates and two weeks theory/one week practice for illiterates. After three months both groups are trained on a two week theory/two week practice basis.

A typical theory week of 34 teaching hours consists of:

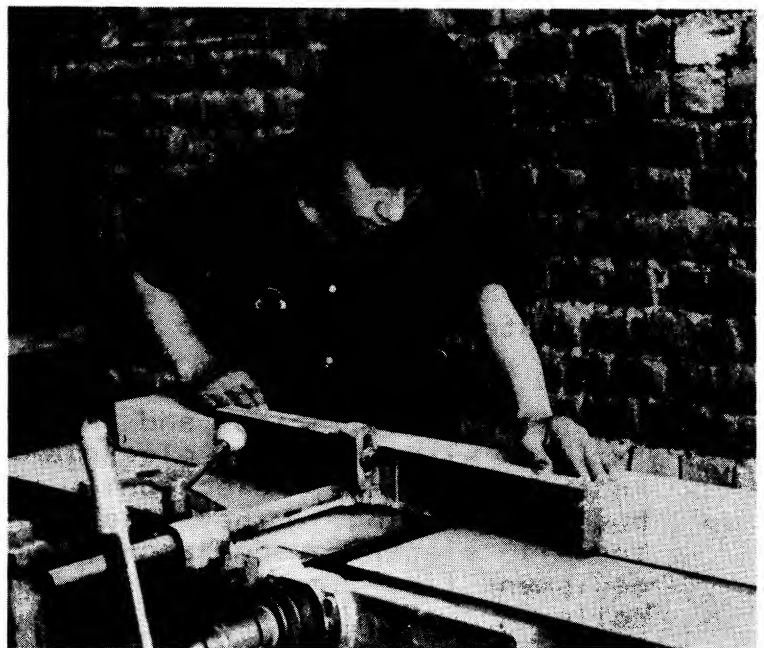
	<u>Illiterates</u>	<u>Literates</u>
Basic Technical Information	4	8
Basic Technical Drawing	6	6
Basic Technical Mathematics	-	3
General Arithmetic	6	4
Measuring units	4	-
Applied Physics	-	6
Literacy	6	-
English Language	4	4
Theology	4	3

Practical Training

Masonry

Students are taught to lay out a building on the ground, dig the foundation, and learn about different types of foundations. They learn about various construction materials, how to build walls in stone and brick, and put up pillars, arches and stairs, as well as bind steel bars for re-enforced concrete. They fix wooden beams for roofs, and plaster and paint walls.





Carpentry

The students are made familiar with carpentry tools and equipment and their proper use. They learn how to shape wood with saw, plane and drill, using the measuring tape and square. In the advanced stage, they start making tables, benches and chairs, shelves, doors and windows with different designs.

Tinsmithery

After an introduction to the tools and equipment and of their proper use, they learn how to draw layouts on metal sheets and to cut them as well as bend, joint and solder sheet metal. In the advanced stage, they start producing items of daily need like waterpots, buckets, boxes, stoves and shelves

Blacksmithing and Welding

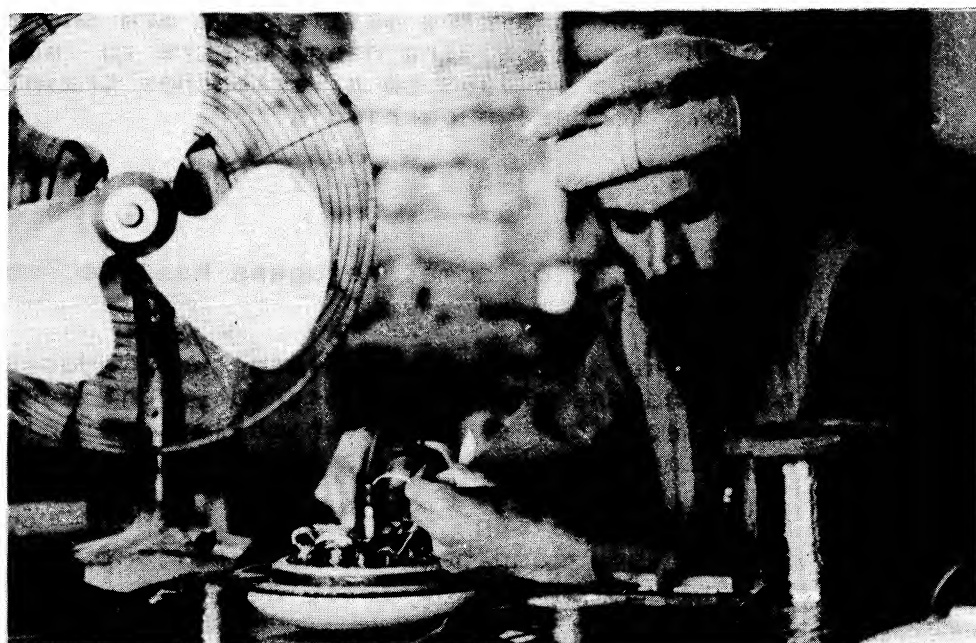
The students are introduced to different types of welding. They learn about the source of heat, the preparation of acetylene and oxygen, about the equipment of soldering, gas-welding and arc-welding, its proper application and precautions to be taken. In the field of blacksmithing they learn the basic skills of a blacksmith and how to prepare workpieces for welding. Advanced students make chisels, hammers, pliers, as well as chairs, tables, shelves, doors and windows, etc.

Electric and Radio Repair

Since the subject requires a certain level of education, only literate and educated trainees were selected for this trade. During the six-month courses, time was not sufficient to teach both skills. Therefore, ten trainees each were trained in either electric installation or radio repair.

Electric Installation and Repair: The trainees are made familiar with the main electric principles, including the inherent dangers, electronic symbols and principles of household wiring. They learn how to make circuits and install electric appliances, to repair electric household equipment like irons, fans, heaters etc, and to rewind coils.

Radio Repair: The students are made familiar with electric diagrams and how to read them, and how to find technical defects in radios and similar equipment. They are practising on second-hand radios, cassette recorders, and TVs and they are also repairing the equipment of the refugees in the camps.



Evaluation

The first six month courses ended in June 1987 in Akora and in October 1987 in Munda, with 75 and 68 graduates respectively. Some students inevitably dropped out during the year, either because they moved to another camp, went for Jihad, or found work. (We are increasing the students' monthly stipend from Rs 200 to Rs 300/- in 1988 in the hope that it will be financially easier for students.)

Out of the graduates 25 from Akora and 48 from Munda were considered eligible by the Assistance to Skilled Afghan Refugees project for support and received tools and equipment. They are now working in the Refugee villages or outside markets. Some of the other graduates and trainees have managed to start work. However, it was concluded that six months was insufficient time to fully train students to the level of self-sufficiency and the courses have now been extended to one year. Not only will they have a more in-depth training, there will be time to increase the literacy course in Dari and Pashtu to eight hours a week. Quality of training has to take precedence over quantity, despite the tremendous demand for places in the TTCs - after the first graduations nearly 400 applicants registered for each Centre.

Now both Centres have electricity installed, which is vital for operating the machines and to train arc-welding. The shortage of classrooms, shops and store-rooms has already been partially overcome with the students helping to add more to the existing buildings and in 1988 the demand for extra working space should be fully covered.

We are aware that our teachers need help with their training methods, programmes and curricula. The majority of them are educated technicians with good professional experience but they lack specialised training skills. We are therefore planning for an Austrian Technical Training Centre to send a representative for three months in 1988 to give teacher training and to help the Afghan staff to design curricula.

Nevertheless, we are happy we have made the following achievements:

- Our training of some refugees has decreased the number of unemployed.
- Those who could not complete their education in Afghanistan have had the chance to up-grade their education by learning some technical skills - which is beneficial to them both in Pakistan and, hopefully, later in Afghanistan.
- Some refugees can now work, support their families with basic needs and become self-reliant. In addition they are helping to cover the basic needs of other refugees.

PROJECT AT A GLANCE

ASSISTANCE TO SKILLED AFGHAN REFUGEES

Organisation:

Project Manager ASAR
ASAR Office
Technical Department
Survey and Distribution
Training and Monitoring
Hire Purchase

Total Staff: 34

Total Expenses 1987: (Rs) 5,907,435

Total Budget 1988: 7,127,000

Funding Agency: UNHCR
Project Manager sponsored by NRC

Project operational since: 1984

Objectives:

To provide skilled Afghan refugees with tools and equipment, to enable them to work in their own trade and earn a living.

Narrative:

While living in Pakistan, some 10% of the estimated 3 million refugees have been prevented from using their trained skills, due to lack of tools and equipment, raw materials and start-up capital. To provide them with these means, to start their work and earn some income, ARC implemented ASAR with funds from UNHCR.

A total of 67 skills were found to be practised by Afghan refugees, out of which 53 skills have been supported by ASAR. 30% of the beneficiaries are women. Frequently, members of the families are employed as helpers and trainees.

The project covers all refugee camps in NWFP including tribal areas. So far, approximately 5,000 beneficiaries have been supported.

The work involves surveying and identification of skilled refugees, market research, and purchase and distribution of tools. After one month, the beneficiaries are monitored, and six months later their work is evaluated to establish the effectiveness of the programme.

In 1987 a Hire Purchase component was added to the project for beneficiaries who need more than Rs 3000/- to set up business. ASAR purchases tools and equipment for them on a repayment basis.

ASSISTANCE TO SKILLED AFGHAN REFUGEES
(A S A R)

It is amazing the difference a barber's chair can make. Just ask 16-years-old Azizullah and his father, Ghulam Sakhi. These days their income has increased by over 100 per cent and they can feed all the family.

The simple difference is that a shave sitting on the ground costs half that of being in a proper chair - and the number of customers increases too. Ghulam Sakhi was one of those who received aid from ASAR - in the form of a suitcase of barber's equipment and that chair.

Ghulam Sakhi used to be a part-time barber back in his village in Laghman Province of Afghanistan. When they first came to Pakistan as refugees they had no regular income and Ghulam Sakhi and his son did piece work wherever they could find it. The family of nine made their home in a small mud house near the Kacha Gahri Refugee Village (RV).

As a barber, however, Ghulam Sakhi set up shop on a busy street in Peshawar working a nine hour day during winter and up to 12 hours in summer. Azizullah is most active with the barber tools these days, with his father acting as his teacher besides being an active participant in the social life of the street.

Now they earn Rs 40-50 a day as compared with Rs 15-20 before; enough to feed the family but with nothing left over to cover any schooling costs.



Ghulam Sakhi and Azizullah are among the five thousand Afghan refugees who have benefitted from the ASAR project since its inception in 1984.

It is encouraging to see expanding and lively bazaars in the RVs, as well as busy households working on traditional skills, often as a result of the ASAR project. Monitoring reports show a high success rate among the beneficiaries working with the distributed tools.

In some RVs we find different ethnic groups from all over Afghanistan. The differences in background give a good possibility for economic promotion within the RVs. This is due to the fact that the differences in ethnic background cater for a variety of traditional skills. In most RVs we find skills to cover the basic needs of manufacturing, repair and service businesses.

Yet the RVs in remote areas, unlike those nearer urban areas, have a very limited cash flow, low availability of employment, no market facilities etc. So by assisting skilled and experienced people to establish micro-businesses such RVs become more self-reliant. This applies to house construction, repair and production of household equipment, clothes, shoes etc.

The micro-businesses given a start with ASAR equipment often create a lively, informal business life in the camps within weeks of the distribution of tools. So a mason who is building a shop needs window frames and this job is now given to a carpenter within the camp who has been assisted by ASAR.

In the long run, these micro-businesses create a higher cash flow and in return provide the means to purchase other necessary goods such as food and raw materials for future production.

The programme is assisted by the fact that we are working with people who are:

1. skilled and experienced in their various trades;
2. know the socio-cultural and socio-psychological aspects of their environment;
3. can assess their opportunities for growth, income generation, job creation, innovation etc.

Aims of ASAR

ASAR has assisted refugees with such varying skills as folk singing, blacksmithing, masonry and tailoring. The project aims to improve living conditions for the Afghan refugees by increasing their income earning potential, developing their socio-economic situation within the RVs, making the RVs more self reliant and avoiding idleness among the refugees.



A photographer receives his camera from ASAR.

Starting as a pilot project in 1984, ASAR has, in general, been working under the original guidelines which can be described in the following five phases:

1. To survey the different RVs throughout North West Frontier Province (NWFP) of Pakistan to get an overview of the socio-economic situation within the RVs. To evaluate what kind of skills exist and can be implemented in the RVs in accordance with the needs of the RVs, availability of raw materials in the local market, transport and marketing facilities.

2. To test the skilled refugees and distribute basic tools and equipment to those found eligible.
3. To monitor and follow up the beneficiaries to make sure they are using the tools and equipment in the most appropriate way. To give guidance and training and, if necessary, supply the beneficiaries with additional equipment.
4. To do a second monitoring to evaluate the total impact of the assistance after approximately one year since Phase two, and to find possible participants for the Hire Purchase scheme.
5. Those beneficiaries who request more expensive equipment can be transferred to the Hire Purchase Scheme (HPS) The HPS was implemented in the last two months of 1987 as a new part of the ASAR project which purchases tools and equipment for the beneficiaries on a repayment basis.

Project Achievements

In 1987 ASAR extended its activities to new districts and agencies (tribal territories of NWFP) such as Dir, Swat and North Waziristan and now has programmes in 55 RVs. The average population of each RV is about 13,700, but varies from 5,000 to 65,000. These figures reflect registered refugees, yet it is often difficult to accurately estimate the 'real' population as many of the RVs are situated close together, some of the refugees are not registered and others move between camps.

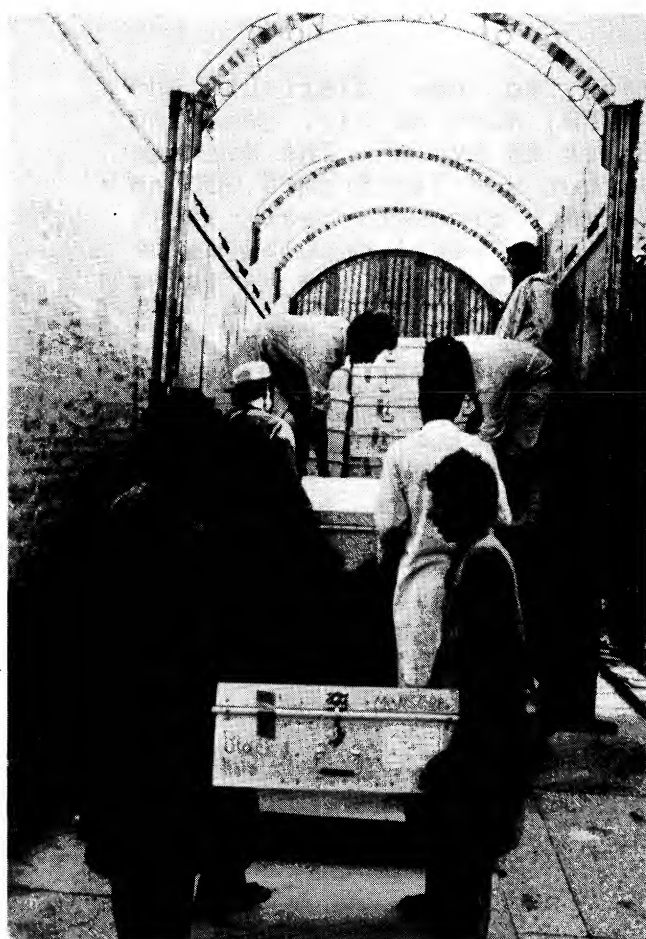
The majority of the Afghan refugees come from rural areas where their main livelihood was agricultural production and animal husbandry. Around 95% of the Afghan population has a rural background and the same percentage applies to the refugee population in the RVs. Of these refugees 47% are female (including children).

Refugees have little chance to continue such rural occupations in the RVs because of lack of land and water. Some of them were self-sufficient in other skills such as blacksmithing, carpentry, shoemaking etc.

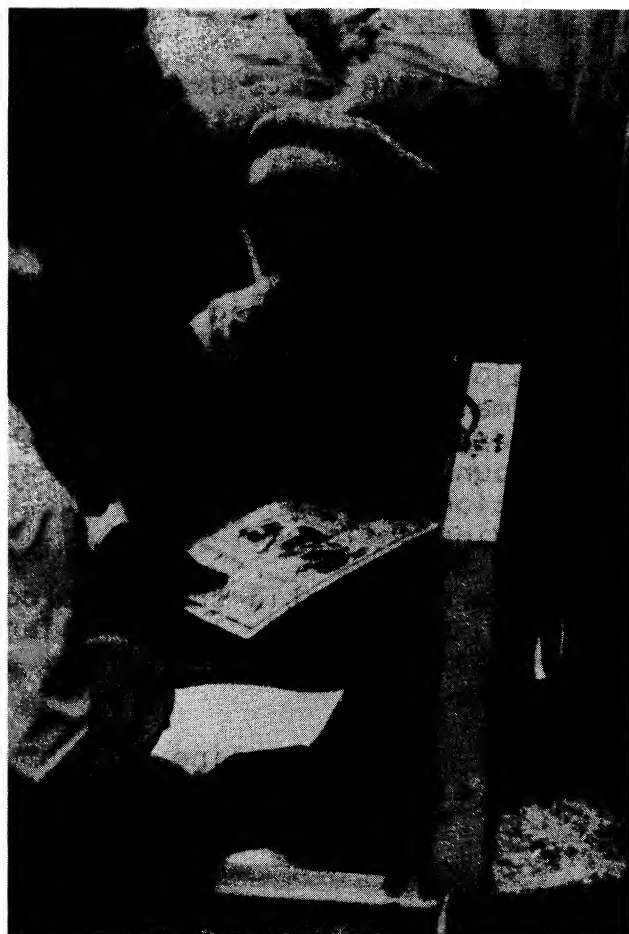
Tables 1 and 2 outline Project achievements in 1987 and total figures since the start-up in 1984.

Table 1: ASAR TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1987

	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT		
		Male	Female	Total
1st Distribution	1440	1028	440	1468
1st Monitoring	1000	1020	510	1530
2nd Distribution	650	328	74	402
2nd Monitoring	300	269	232	501
Hire Purchase Scheme	30	n/a	n/a	10



Loading equipment
for distribution



Each beneficiary receives
an ASAR certificate.

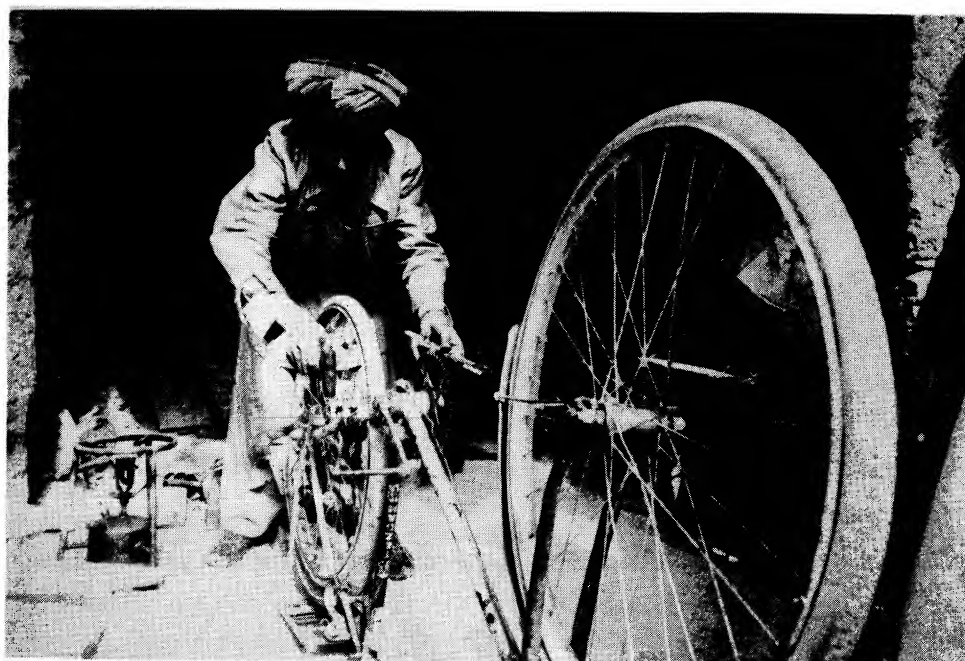


Table 2: TOTAL NO. OF ASAR BENEFICIARIES 1984-1987
(excluding Hire Purchase Scheme)

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>1st Distribution:</u>					
Male	270	608	1738	1028	3644
Female	37	308	699	440	1484
TOTAL	<u>307</u>	<u>916</u>	<u>2437</u>	<u>1468</u>	<u>5128</u>
<u>1st Monitoring:</u>					
Male	-	310	1115	1020	2445
Female	-	94	435	510	1039
TOTAL	-	<u>404</u>	<u>1550</u>	<u>1530</u>	<u>3484</u>
<u>2nd Distribution:</u>					
Male	-	-	125	328	453
Female	-	-	75	74	149
TOTAL	-	-	<u>200</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>602</u>
<u>2nd Monitoring:</u>					
Male	-	-	300	269	569
Female	-	-	100	232	332
TOTAL	-	-	<u>400</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>901</u>



Female beneficiary making the pleats
for the traditional "burkha".



ASAR Female Field Officer displaying
burkhas made by female beneficiary

Our figures show that the average income of male beneficiaries increased by approximately 45% during the first monitoring. On receipt of more tools the auto-mechanics, car bodyworkers, and painters made a further increase of income by up to 100 to 120%. The increase on the second monitoring among masons, tailors and shoemakers etc was less - about 10%. (More detailed monitoring information is available on request.)

First monitoring six months after first distribution to 160 beneficiaries (125 male and 35 female) in two camps (figures vary between different camps) showed an average increase in income after distribution of tools and equipment of Rs.190/- per month. (Second monitoring shows a higher increase.) Total number of ASAR beneficiaries is now 5128; approximately 90% are using the tools supplied by ASAR. Based on these figures (which we consider to be conservative), we estimate a total annual increase in income of Rs.10,525,000, which can be compared with the cost of the project in 1987 of Rs.5,900,000.

Assistance to Women

Traditionally the women played a significant economic role being productive both in the agricultural sector and also in such skills as carpet and kelim weaving, wool and leatherwork, and fine embroidery. And so about one third of the ASAR beneficiaries are women, a high proportion of them being widows and the main income earners of their families.

Due to the cultural situation where women are very restricted in their movements, such beneficiaries actually face immense difficulties in marketing their products and purchasing materials. They often use the bartering system using what they have handmade to acquire food etc for their families.

A research project, 'Female Income Study', is planned for 1988. The aim of the study will be to look closely at the income generated by female ASAR beneficiaries and how to increase their income earning potential.

Seven skills were involved among the 742 women who had received tools, equipment and raw materials from ASAR and were monitored. These were: tailoring, embroidery, handicrafts, felt-making, Taghar Baf (cloth weaving), Kelim and carpet weaving, and quilt making.

On an average their income was increased by approximately 67% taking into consideration the fact that many were not practising their skills before receiving any ASAR assistance. (More detailed monitoring reports are available on request.)

New Pilot Project - Hire Purchase Scheme

The Hire Purchase Scheme (HPS) was implemented in the latter part of 1987. Its aim is to supply Afghan refugees who need more assistance than the limited grant ASAR can give (Rs2-3000/- that is US \$114-171) with raw materials and supplementary equipment not exceeding the amount of Rs.25,000/- (US \$1428) on a repayment basis.

Fewer ARs received hire purchase assistance than expected since the activity required more preparatory work such as screening applicants and training of staff as well as of selected beneficiaries. At the end of the year it was decided to reduce the number of participants from 30 to 10. Table 3 gives details of the first ten HPS beneficiaries.

Table 3: HIRE PURCHASE SCHEME (Pilot Project) - 1987

Skill	No. of Skill Assisted	Total cost of purchased Equipment(Rs)	Repayment Period (Months)	No. of ARs Employed
Poultry farmer	2	37,000/-	12	5
Carpet weaver	2	16,000/-	10	5
Kelim weaver	2	12,000/-	10	5
Baker	1	10,000/-	12	3
Metal furniture maker	1	20,500/-	12	6
Jeweller and goldsmith	2	29,000/-	12	8

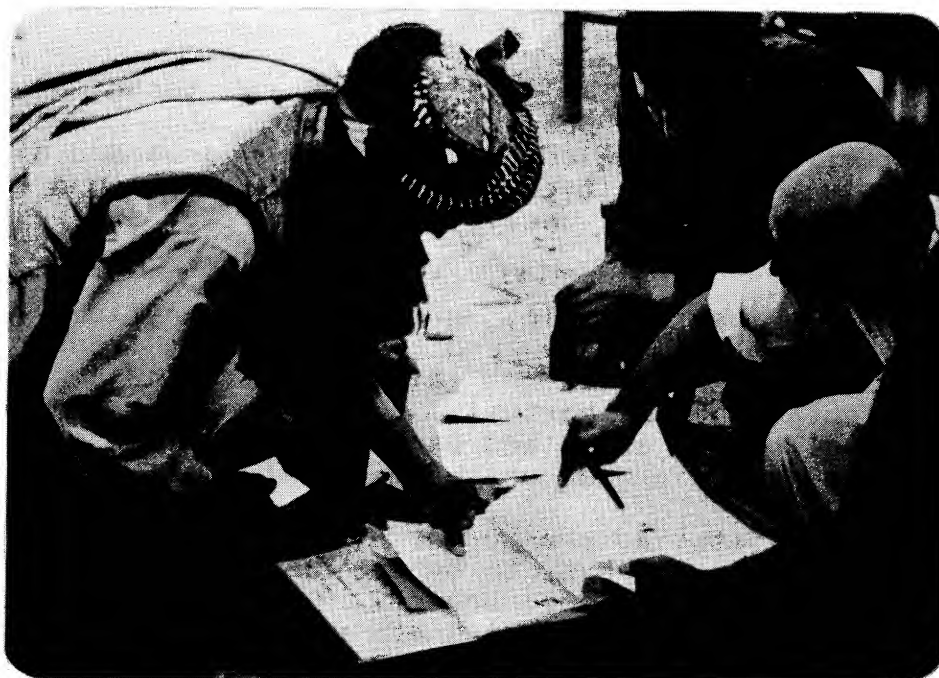
Experience gained from similar repayment projects with refugees showed that loan repayment was especially difficult due to low profits, products unfamiliar to the local markets, and general unfamiliarity among participants about repayment plans. Emphasis was therefore put on careful selection of participants with traditional skills, and much time was invested developing personal relationships between potential HPS participants and ASAR staff.

Before purchasing the equipment, the participants gathered as a whole group for a one day workshop giving a detailed explanation of the aims and obligations of the Scheme.

The HPS must so far be seen as a pilot project, and it is still too early to give any evaluation regarding repayment rate or the impact of the scheme. All the participants will be monitored on a monthly basis, at the same time that repayments are collected. We trust that our target of 100 participants in 1988 will be reached.

Problems and Encouragements

Not all our targets have been fully achieved in 1987, particularly regarding the second monitoring and the HPS. This is mainly because the monitoring part of the programme has been emphasised to learn more about the difficulties the refugees are facing in applying their skills. Monitoring reports gave varied results regarding the increase in income.



We did ascertain that the main problems the refugees faced were scarce market facilities and availability of raw materials. In some cases, the equipment distributed was inappropriate or unfamiliar to the beneficiaries.

For some skills work is seasonal. For example, tinsmiths, whose main products are stoves, can have a good income in the cold season, but hardly find any work in the hot season. Other beneficiaries do not sell their products in the open market, but trade their products (barter) for other goods. So it is difficult to calculate accurately the average income of beneficiaries.

Our monitoring report does not reflect the actual number monitored but the number of beneficiaries where we had been able to get reasonably accurate figures regarding their income. Even these figures are not necessarily very reliable - understandably, the refugees are often reluctant to release accurate information about their income.

It was encouraging that so many beneficiaries were using the tools they had received from ASAR - encouraging in the sense that this programme is creating activity and reducing idleness among Afghan refugees. Refugee life in the RVs does have a depressing effect on the people and an active working life helps to alleviate that.

Many of the beneficiaries take on trainees and employees, so the actual number of people the ASAR project is reaching is far higher than 5,000 as far as employment is concerned. Taking into account the average number of family members (five persons) who are provided with their basic needs we could say that in practice 25,000 people (which is a careful estimate) benefit from the project.

In time more emphasis will be placed on technical advice, training, market research, product development etc. Due to the different levels of knowledge, work experience and distances between RVs, it is difficult to arrange mutual training courses, meaning that training has usually been provided at the time of distribution.

Before receiving basic tools, groups of beneficiaries are organised according to skills and given a short course. This course reviews the background and aims of the ASAR programme, gives an orientation of the tools to be received, and proposes possibilities for cooperation and marketing. During monitoring, the same topics are raised on an individual basis.

In the future, a detailed pre-survey will be taken of the socio-economic situation in the RVs, to better assist skills which are compatible to the camp environment. The difficulties faced concerning marketing, purchasing of raw materials, technical advice etc. will continue to be a challenge to ASAR in the future.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

Lack of employment opportunities for refugees in Pakistan, especially those who are educated and qualified, is one of the main reasons for their going abroad.

The Employment Bureau for Afghan Refugees (EBAR) operated for a year in 1986, financed by UNHCR, but unfortunately had to close down at the end of 1986 due to a change in government policy.

However, as the project had proved successful in finding some refugees employment, it was decided to continue the project on a smaller scale and renamed the Employment Exchange Department (EED). It seemed logical for the EED to work closely with the ASAR project, which was already assisting refugees in becoming self-reliant. Funding was provided by Stichting Vluchteling and the Norwegian Refugee Council.

Even with staff reduced to two, we were still able to interview and register 255 new applicants and to find jobs for 181 refugees, out of whom 28 were women, in 30 different organisations (including ARC). The majority of the successful applicants were educated and found employment with refugee agencies. Their total earned income per month (based on starting salary) was Rs.343,500/-.

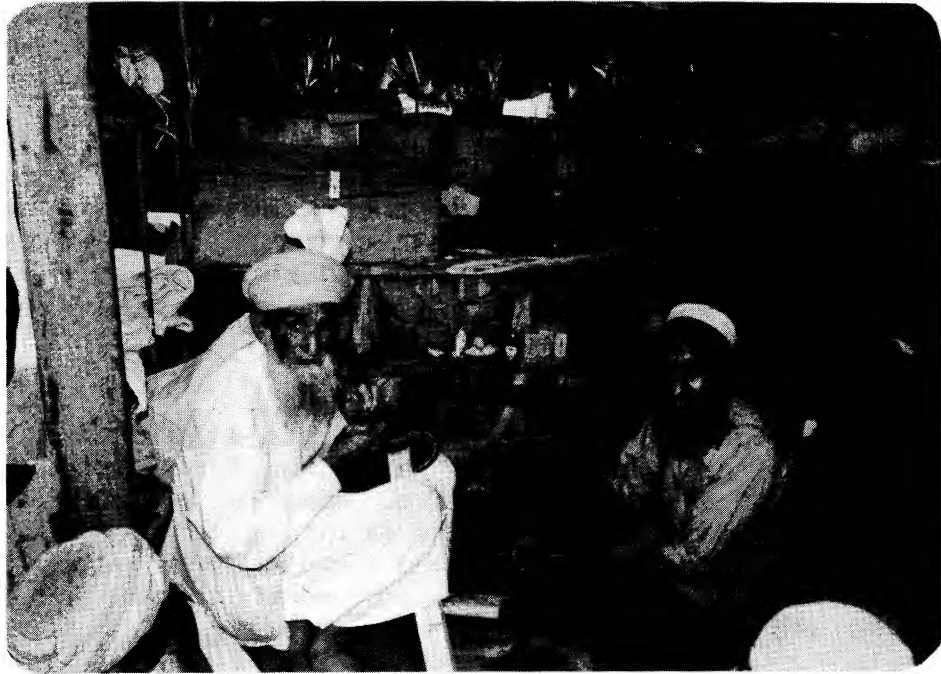
The EED will continue to operate in 1988. Not only can the Placement Officers help some refugees to find employment, and organisations to find suitable employees, but they also provide a valuable forum for discussing refugees' problems in finding work.

Finding educated and/or skilled refugees still remains a problem for the EED, especially as many are not proficient in English. Contacting applicants at their homes for interviews is time-consuming. There are many job opportunities for Afghan women but understandably many of them cannot work outside of Peshawar.

Nevertheless, we feel that EED is helping to utilise skilled and educated Afghan personnel who have and will have a significant role in the present situation and in the future reconstruction of their country. Refugee organisations who use EED appreciate the service in finding suitable staff and checking their backgrounds.

We hope that the system adopted by the EED office could be re-established in Afghanistan and serve as a model project.

In 1987 ASAR beneficiaries covered 42 skills,
from leather work (top) to bed making (bottom).



DONATIONS ARC PESHAWAR 1987

Donations in Cash

		Receipts '87	receivable '88 for '87	received '87 for '86 or '88	Donations for 1987
BfW	D	825,000	-	-	825,000
B.I.A.	F	206,000	130,300	20,192	316,108
DIA	NL	-	439,321	-	439,321
IIZ	A	1,830,218	95,056	789,336	1,135,938
Lions Club	A	40,821	-	-	40,821
Novib	NL	2,051,060	-	1,409,060	642,000
NCA	N	3,279,504	-	940,088	2,339,416
NRC	N	3,200,270	104,946	557,782	2,747,434
(received '86		830,660	-	830,660	-)
OXFAM	GB	1,522,100	40,000	-	1,562,100
SCA	S	1,162,287	-	-	1,162,287
SV	NL	550,000	-	-	550,000
UNHCR	UN	10,211,358	-	199,796	10,011,562
Volkshilfe	A	337,674	-	288,922	48,752
Others		40,500	-	-	40,500
		-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL		26,087,452	809,323	5,035,836	21,861,239

Donations in Kind

GED	D	Medical equipment
WFP	UN	706 bags dried skimmed milk
UNHCR	UN	2 Toyota Pickup, 1 Suzuki Jeep

Sponsored Personnel

IIZ	A	Director
IIZ	A	Deputy Director
SV	NL	Project Manager SBH
NRC	N	Project Manager ASAR

Staff Training Overseas

OXFAM	GB	2 Staff
-------	----	---------

DISBURSEMENTS ARC PESHAWAR 1987

PROJECTS:

Primary Health Care	
BHU Gandaf	918,127
BHU Baghicha	1,032,671
BHU Kagan	506,419
Sanitation and Basic Health Education (SBH)	4,270,218
Technical Training Centres	
TTC Akora Khattak	1,084,102
TTC Munda	1,491,252
MPTTC Peshawar	889,950
Assistance to Skilled Afghan Refugees (ASAR)	5,907,435
Individual Help	5,110,497
Various	
Employment Exchange Deptm.	154,104
Individual Support Local	63,995
Students Transport	124,200

PROJECT TOTAL	21,552,970
Organisational Costs Main Office (out of which covered by Projects)	1,317,886
	826,088)
Staff Training	299,333
Publications	249,184

TOTAL PESHAWAR	23,419,373

DISBURSEMENTS 1987 - MAIN OFFICE

Employment Exchange Department

Salaries	141,518
Transportation	1,527
Other Costs	11,059

Total	Rs. 154,104

Individual Support Local Peshawar

Beneficiaries	Rs. 63,995
---------------	------------

Transport Language Students

Transport	Rs. 124,200
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Organisational Costs Main Office

Salaries + Remunerations	494,236
Travel	106,498
Transportation	24,542
Vehicle	261,941
Inventory	136,557
Rent + Utilities	115,918
Other Cost	178,194

Total	1,317,886

<u>Staff Training Abroad</u>	299,333
------------------------------	---------

Publications

Cost of Printing	249,184

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,208,702
---------------------	-----------

(All figures in Pak. Rupees)

DISBURSEMENTS 1987 - PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

(PHC)

	BHU GANDAF	BHU BAGHICHA	BHU KAGAN
Staff	509,429	537,983	163,487
Medicine	142,564	137,118	60,154
Transportation	70,877	251,118	243,366
Inventory/equipment	28,835	4,081	9,285
Team-House	90,883	12,426	-
Other Costs	23,990	27,647	12,471
Building Alteration	5,994	13,743	-
Supplement. Feeding	12,428	12,898	11,119
Educat.Mat.,Training	15,528	28,687	6,537
Help to Patients	17,599	6,970	-
	-----	-----	-----
Total Disbursements	918,127	1,032,671	506,419
Share Administration	91,813	103,267	50,642
Total Costs	1,009,940	1,135,938	557,061

(All figures in Pak.Rupees)

DISBURSEMENTS 1987 - SANITATION AND BASIC HEALTH EDUCATION

(SBH)

Salaries	1,891,438
Latrine Construction	1,578,879
BHU and School Latrines	80,883
Soap for Incentives	64,793
Environmental Project	44,815
Office Costs	165,442
Transport	282,207
Training Program	161,761
Total Expenses	4,270,218

(All figures in Pak. Rupees)

DISBURSEMENTS 1987 - TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRES

	MPTTC Peshawar	TTC Akora Khattak	TTC Munda
Salaries	225,311	452,495	403,917
Stipend	82,548	194,320	139,152
Transportation	33,263	42,590	43,619
Inventory	-	69,087	224,532
Work Material	406,961	130,822	104,754
Other Costs	66,061	57,753	43,402
Rent & Utilities	75,806	17,583	7,000
Construction	-	119,452	524,876
	-----	-----	-----
Total Disbursements	889,950	1,084,102	1,491,252
Income	651,842	6,669	10,891
	-----	-----	-----
Total Expenses	238,108	1,077,433	1,480,361
Share Administration	-	108,410	149,125
	-----	-----	-----
Total Costs	238,108	1,185,843	1,629,486

(All figures in Pak. Rupees)

DISBURSEMENTS 1987 - ASSISTANCE TO SKILLED AFGHAN REFUGEES

(ASAR)

Salaries	1,119,803
Transportation	173,147
Office Cost	204,852
Non-expendable Supplies	138,622
Construction Cost	25,892
Beneficiaries	4,239,546
Training Costs	5,573
Total Expenses	<u>5,907,435</u>

(All figures in Pak. Rupees)

DISBURSEMENTS 1987 - INDIVIDUAL HELP

	Disbursements	Administration	Costs
KA 3	25,000	-	25,000
KA 4	3,077,569	154,431	3,232,000
KA 5	399,498	20,502	420,000
Lo 1	285,637	28,140	313,777
Lo 2	583,242	58,758	642,000
Ku 3	591,408	61,000	652,408
Kh-G	140,822	-	140,822
Med-i	7,321	-	7,321
Total	5,110,497	322,831	5,433,328

(All figures in Pak. Rupees)

FINANCIAL SUMMARY ARC PESHAWAR 1987

BALANCE 31.12.1986	2,075,961
RECEIPTS	
Donations	26,087,452
Bank Interest	51,796
Sundry Income	110,954
Income MPTTC PEW	651,842

TOTAL RECEIPTS	26,902,044
DISBURSEMENTS	23,419,373
BALANCE 31.12.1987	5,558,632

(all figures in Pak. Rupees)

BUDGETS 1980 - 1988

(in million Pak. Rs.)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
ARC Projects	3.0	3.1	3.9	4.3	5.1	4.7	7.3	13.6	18.3
ARC / UNHCR	-	-	0.7	2.1	5.3	7.2	11.3	11.9	12.3
Total	3.0	3.1	4.5	6.4	10.4	11.8	20.7	25.6	30.6
TOTAL 1980-1988: 116.1									

BUDGETS PROPOSED 1988

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>DONORS</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>
BASIC HEALTH UNITS			
BHU Baghicha	1,423,000	IIZ	Austria
BHU Gandaf	1,711,000	NRC/NCA	Norway
BHU Kagan	1,554,000	NRC/NCA	Norway

	4,688,000		
TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRES			
TTC Akora Khattak	1,651,800	NRC/NCA	Norway
		SV	Netherlands
TTC Munda	1,647,000	NRC/NCA	Norway
MPTTC Peshawar	200,000	SV	Netherlands

	3,499,400		
ASSISTANCE TO SKILLED AFGHAN REFUGEES			
ASAR	7,127,000	UNHCR	United Nations
Project Manager		NRC	Norway
SANITATION AND BASIC HEALTH EDUCATION			
SBH	5,215,400	UNHCR	United Nations
Project Manager		SV	Netherlands

cont.

Budgets '88 cont.

INDIVIDUAL HELP appr. 5,000,000

Bfw	Germany
HEKS	Switzerland
NOVIB	Netherlands
OXFAM	Great Britain
SCA	Sweden(viaPak)
SOH	Netherlands

VARIOUS

Women's Survey	1,439,000
Female Income Study	250,000
Kitchen Gardening	168,000
Gandaf Children Park	237,000
Employment Exchange	155,000
Individ.Support Local	289,000
Students' Transport	256,500
Children's Play	45,800

	2,840,300

NRC	Norway
NRC	Norway
NOVIB	Netherlands
SCHODL	Austria
NOVIB	Netherlands
VOLKSHILFE	Austria
SCHODL	Austria
SCHODL	Austria

PROJECT TOTAL 28,370,100

ADMINISTRATION

Org.Costs,Main Off.	1,347,000
(incl.proj.admin.	1,200,000
Staff Training	
(local & abroad)	800,000
Publications	100,000

covered by projects)

GRAND TOTAL 30,617,100

Pak.Rupees

appr. equivalent to 22,000,000

ATS*

*) 1 ATS = 1.4 Pak RS

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KARACHI-LAHORE-RAWALPINDI

AUDITORS' REPORT TO

AUSTRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES

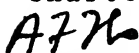
We have examined the annexed statement of receipts and disbursements of the Austrian Relief Committee (ARC) for Afghan Refugees for the year ended December 31, 1987, with the records and vouchers maintained at Peshawar. Our examination was made in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as were considered necessary in the circumstances and we report as follows:

1. In common with many other similar relief organisations ARC derives substantial part of its receipts from voluntary donations which cannot be fully controlled until these are entered in the accounting records. Such receipts are, therefore, not susceptible to independent audit verification.
2. Disbursements related to non local individual support aggregating Rs 5,110,497 as referred to in note 7 to the statement of receipts and disbursements could not be independently verified and have been accepted by us on the basis of supporting documentary evidence in this respect obtained by the ARC representatives and approval thereof by ARC management.

Subject to the foregoing, in our opinion the annexed statement of receipts and disbursements is in accordance with the records and vouchers maintained by ARC at Peshawar and presents fairly the funds received and disbursed during the year ended December 31, 1987.



Chartered Accountants



Rawalpindi

29 FEB 1988



AUSTRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE (ARC)
FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1987

	Notes	Rupees
BALANCE AS AT JANUARY 1, 1987		
With bank - on current account		99,741
- on savings account		200,000
- on short term deposit account		2,100,000
Petty cash advances		47,361
Unpaid expenses		2,447,102
		(43,598)
		2,403,504
RECEIPTS		
Donations - in cash	1	15,876,094
- in kind	2	*
Technical training centre income		669,402
Profit on deposit with bank		51,795
Transfers from other projects	3	4,006,326
Received for third parties	4	184,878
Sundry income		83,666
		20,872,161
		23,275,665
DISBURSEMENTS		
Organisational costs	5	1,614,744
Basic Health Units		
Unit 1 - Gandaf	6	918,127
Unit 2 - Baghicha	6	1,032,672
Unit 3 - Kagan	6	506,419
Individual support	7	5,298,692
Technical training centres		
Peshawar	8	889,950
Akora	8	1,084,102
Mundah	8	1,491,252
Employment exchange department	9	154,104
Publications		249,184
Bank charges		2,472
Transfers to other projects	3	3,588,773
Paid to third parties	4	1,038,762
		17,869,253
BALANCE AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1987		5,406,412
		=====

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	Notes	Rupees
REPRESENTED BY		
Balances with bank - on current accounts		3,434,087
- on savings account		203,605
- short term deposit receipts		1,500,000
Petty cash advances	10	273,841
		5,411,533
Unpaid expenses		(5,121)
		5,406,412
		=====

* Donations in kind have not been valued for the purpose of this statement.

This statement should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes.

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Director

AUSTRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE (ARC)
FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1987

	Rupees
1. Donations - in cash	
Norwegian Refugee Council, Norway	4,030,930
Norwegian Church Aid, Norway	3,279,504
Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, Sweden	1,162,287
Bread for the World, West Germany	825,000
Oxfam, Great Britain	1,522,100
Stichting Vluchteling, Nederland	550,000
Lions Club, Austria	40,821
Institute for International Cooperation IIZ, Austria	1,830,218
Volkshilfe, Austria	337,674
Bureau International Afghanistan, France	206,000
Nederlandse Organisatie Voor Internationale Ontwikkelingssamenwerking, (Novib), Nederland	2,051,060
Other donations	40,500
	15,876,094
	=====

2. Donations - in kind

German Committee Emergency Doctors, West Germany and World Food Programme, UN donated medical equipment and 706 bags (17,605 kgs) of dried skimmed milk respectively which have not been valued for the purpose of this statement.

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3. Transfers from/(to)
other projects

	Balance due from/(to) as at 1.1.1987	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance due from/(to) as at 31.12.1987
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Assistance to Skilled Afghan Refugees (ASAR)	320,000	2,241,293	1,830,004	(91,289)
Sanitation and Basic Health Programme (SBHP)	6,264	1,765,033	1,758,769	-
	<u>326,264</u>	<u>4,006,326</u>	<u>3,588,773</u>	<u>(91,289)</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

4. Received for/paid
to third parties

Norwegian Refugee
Council

Essa Gharjistan Baluchistan	(852,578)	-	* 852,578	-
ASAR Project Manager's housing expenses	-	-	91,289	91,289
Others	40,679	47,279	6,600	-
	(811,899)	47,279	950,467	91,289
Others	4,000	137,599	88,295	(45,304)
	<u>(807,899)</u>	<u>184,878</u>	<u>1,038,762</u>	<u>45,985</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

* Included in this amount is Rs 830,660 transferred to
donations during the year which was received in 1986.

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Rupees

5. Organisational costs

Remuneration - Nassim Jawad, Gustav Steiner and Gerd Kellermann	93,000
Travel inland and abroad - Nassim Jawad	106,498
Transportation	24,542
Vehicle cost	261,941
Inventory	136,557
Rent, telephone, gas, electricity - office	115,918
Other costs	175,719
Local staff	401,236
Staff training	299,333
	1,614,744
	=====

6. Basic health units

	Unit 1 Gandaf Rupees	Unit 2 Baghicha Rupees	Unit 3 Kagan Rupees
Local staff	509,429	537,983	163,487
Medicines	142,564	137,118	60,154
Transportation	70,877	51,761	54,504
Cost of vehicles	-	199,358	188,862
Inventory	28,835	4,081	9,285
Other costs	120,867	53,816	19,008
Toys, food, sports and education material	27,956	41,585	11,119
Help to patients	17,599	6,970	-
	918,127	1,032,672	506,419
	=====	=====	=====

7. Individual support

Non local	5,110,497
Local	188,195
	5,298,692
	=====

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8. Technical training centres

	Peshawar	Akora	Mundah
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Local staff	225,311	452,495	403,917
Transportation	33,263	42,590	43,619
Spare parts and work material	406,961	130,822	104,754
Inventory	-	69,087	224,532
Scholarships and food	82,548	194,320	139,152
Building costs	-	119,452	524,875
Other costs	141,867	75,336	50,403
	<u>889,950</u>	<u>1,084,102</u>	<u>1,491,252</u>
	=====	=====	=====

9. Employment exchange department

Local staff	141,518
Transportation	1,527
Other costs	11,059
	<u>154,104</u>
	=====

10. Petty cash advances

Cashier	72,800
Employees for expenses	82,041
Employees - house rent advance	119,000
	<u>273,841</u>
	=====

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Director

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KARACHI-LAHORE-RAWALPINDI

AUDITORS' REPORT TO AUSTRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES - SANITATION AND BASIC HEALTH PROGRAMME

We have examined the annexed statement of receipts and disbursements of the Austrian Relief Committee for Afghan Refugees - Sanitation and Basic Health Programme (ARC - SBHP) for the year ended December 31, 1987 with the records and vouchers maintained at Peshawar. Our examination was made in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as were considered necessary in the circumstances and we report as follows:

The accounts for the period ended December 31, 1986 were not subject to audit; accordingly the opening balance at January 1, 1987 has not been verified by us.

Subject to the foregoing, in our opinion the annexed statement of receipts and disbursements is in accordance with the records and vouchers maintained by ARC - SBHP at Peshawar and presents fairly the funds received and disbursed during the year ended December 31, 1987 on this account.



Chartered Accountants



Rawalpindi 29 FEB 1988



AUSTRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR
AFGHAN REFUGEES - SANITATION AND
BASIC HEALTH PROGRAMME (ARC - SBHP)

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1987

	Note	Rupees
BALANCE AS AT JANUARY 1, 1987		
With bank - on current account		220,343
Cash in hand		10,292
		230,635
RECEIPTS		
Donations from United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) - in cash		4,120,958
Transfer from ARC - main office	1	1,758,769
		5,879,727
		6,110,362
DISBURSEMENTS		
Staff cost		1,891,439
Office cost		165,442
Material cost		1,578,880
Basic health units and school latrines		80,883
Environmental project		44,815
Training programme		161,761
Transportation		282,207
Other costs		64,793
Transfer to ARC - main office	1	1,765,033
Paid to third party		39,930
		6,075,183
BALANCE AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1987		35,179
		=====

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Rupees

REPRESENTED BY

Balances with bank - on current accounts	(15,092)
Cash in hand	22,671
Advances for expenses	27,600
	35,179
	=====

This statement should be read in conjunction with the annexed note.

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Director

AUSTRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR
AFGHAN REFUGEES - SANITATION AND
BASIC HEALTH PROGRAMME (ARC - SBHP)

NOTE TO THE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1987

1. Transfer from/to ARC - main office

Balance due from/(to) as at 1.1.1987	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance due from/(to) as at 31.12.1987
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
(6,264)	1,758,769	1,765,033	-
=====	=====	=====	=====

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Director

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KARACHI-LAHORE-RAWALPINDI

AUDITORS' REPORT TO AUSTRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES - ASSISTANCE TO SKILLED AFGHAN REFUGEES

We have examined the annexed statement of receipts and disbursements of the Austrian Relief Committee for Afghan Refugees - Assistance to Skilled Afghan Refugees (ARC - ASAR) for the year ended December 31, 1987 with the records and vouchers maintained at Peshawar. Our examination was made in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as were considered necessary in the circumstances. In our opinion the annexed statement of receipts and disbursements is in accordance with the records and vouchers maintained by ARC - ASAR at Peshawar and presents fairly the funds received and disbursed during the year ended December 31, 1987 on this account.

A F Ferguson & Co

Chartered Accountants

A F Co

Rawalpindi 29 FEB 1988

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AUSTRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR
AFGHAN REFUGEES - ASSISTANCE TO
SKILLED AFGHAN REFUGEES (ARC - ASAR)

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1987

	Note	Rupees
BALANCE AS AT JANUARY 1, 1987		
With bank - on current account		183,430
Petty cash advances		2,879
		186,309
Unpaid expenses		(73,098)
		113,211

RECEIPTS

Donations from United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) - in cash	1	6,090,400
- in kind	2	*
Other income		9,728
Transfer from ARC - main office	3	1,830,004
		7,930,132
		8,043,343

DISBURSEMENTS

Local staff salaries		1,119,803
Office costs		230,743
Supplies and materials		4,032,755
Transportation		173,150
Training cost		5,573
Non expendable items		138,622
Transfer to ARC - main office	3	2,241,293
Advance rent	4	49,000
		7,990,939

BALANCE AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1987

52,404
=====

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	Note	Rupees
REPRESENTED BY		
Balance with bank - on current account		241,940
Petty cash advances	5	<u>11,162</u>
		253,102
Unpaid expenses		<u>(200,698)</u>
		52,404
		=====

* Donations in kind have not been valued for the purpose of this statement.

This statement should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes.

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Director

AUSTRIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR
AFGHAN REFUGEES - ASSISTANCE TO
SKILLED AFGHAN REFUGEES (ARC - ASAR)

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1987

1. Donations - in cash

These include Rs 115,550 representing purchase of one IBM computer, together with software directly paid for by UNHCR.

2. Donations - in kind

UNHCR donated two Toyota pick ups and one Suzuki jeep which have not been valued for the purpose of this statement.

3. Transfer from/to ARC - main office

Balance due from/(to) as at 1.1.1987	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance due from/(to) as at 31.12.1987
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
(320,000) =====	1,830,004 =====	2,241,293 =====	91,289 =====

4. Advance rent

This represents payment of advance rent in respect of project manager's residence to be recovered from UNHCR.

5. Petty cash advances

	Rupees
Cashier	4,812
Employees for expenses	6,350
	<u>11,162</u>
	=====

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Director

Financial Summary 1987, Vienna

By Dr. Christian Reder, Secretary General

	AS	RPS
<u>Accounts balance 31. 12. 1986</u>		
ARC-Vienna	131.608,17	
ARC-Peshawar (incl. ASAR, Sanitation)		2,747.350.-
<u>Income 1987</u>		
ARC-Vienna	203.507,99	
IIZ-Vienna	2,056.873,72	
ARC-Peshawar		34,682.020.-
<u>Expenditure 1987</u>		
ARC-Vienna	235.293,29	
IIZ-Vienna	2,056.873,72	
ARC-Peshawar		31,935.375.-
<u>Accounts Balance 31. 12. 1987</u>		
ARC-Vienna	99.822,87	
IIZ-Vienna		
ARC-Peshawar		5,493.995.-

Auditor's Report 1987

We hereby certify that we have inspected the account and vouchers for the financial summary 1987 of the Austrian Relief Committee for Afghan Refugees (ARC) and the auditor's reports of A. F. Ferguson & Co. (Peshawar) for ARC, Assistance to Skilled Refugees (ASAR) and Sanitation and Basic Health Project (SBHP) on March 17th 1988, checked them and found them in order.



Dr. Harald Wögerbauer
(Auditor)



Gerhard Oberschlick
(Auditor)

Vienna, March 17th 1988

A C R O N Y M S**ORGANISATIONS**

ARC	Austrian Relief Committee for Afghan Refugees, Austria
BfW	Brot fuer die Welt, Germany
BIA	Bureau International Afghanistan, France
CAR	Commissioner for Afghan Refugees, Pakistan
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees, Denmark
HEKS	Hilfswerk der Evangelischen Kirchen der Schweiz (Swiss Interchurch Aid), Switzerland
ICD	Italian Cooperation for Development
IIZ	Institut fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit, Austria
IRC	International Rescue Committee, USA
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid, Norway
NOVIB	Nederlandse Organisatie Voor Internationale Ontwikkelingssamenwerking, Netherlands
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council, Norway
OXFAM	Oxfam, Great Britain
SCA	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, Sweden
SCHODL	Dr H Schodl, Afghanistanhilfe des BG St Johann, Austria
SOH	Stichting Oekumenische Hulp (Dutch Interchurch Aid), Netherlands
SOS/PG	SOS/PG Belgium-Solidarite Afghanistan, Belgium
SV	Stichting Vluchteling, Netherlands
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VOLKSHILFE	Volkshilfe, Austria

ARC PROJECTS / UNITS

ASAR	Assistance to Skilled Afghan Refugees
BHU	Basic Health Unit
EED	Employment Exchange Department
MPTTC	Multi Purpose Technical Training Centre
PHC	Primary Health Care Programme
SBH	Sanitation and Basic Health Education Programme
TTC	Technical Training Centre

ABBREVIATIONS

AR	Afghan Refugee
CHW	Community Health Worker
FO	Field Officer
LHV	Lady Health Visitor
RV	Refugee Village
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant (Dai)
VOLAG	Voluntary Agency

LIST OF ARC PUBLICATIONS1980

REDER Christian, PICHL Uta und JAWAD Nassim:
 Fluchtlingshilfeprojekte des Osterreichischen
 Hilfskomitees fur Afghanistan (report of ARC's fact
 finding mission, in German)

JAHRESBERICHT 1980 - Annual Report (in German)

1981

JAHRESBERICHT 1981 - Annual Report (in German)

BREUSS Dr. Gerhard (Medical Consultant): Special Medical Report
 1981

1982

JAHRESBERICHT 1982 - Annual Report 1982 (two versions)

1983

JAHRESBERICHT 1983 - Annual Report 1983 (two versions)

KERSCHBAUMER Mandana: Erfahrungsbericht uber das Mutter-Kind-
 Pilotprojekt mit afghanischen Fluchtlingfrauen in Pakistan
 (report on the Mother and Child Care Pilot Project)

1984

ANNUAL REPORT 1984

STILLMAN Jane (conducted by): In-service Training Workshop, June
 10-21, 1984 - Proceedings

BURGSTALLER Dr. Susanne (Medical Consultant): "Knowledge is
 Incompatible with Slavery", Bericht uber den
 Beratereinsatz in einem Gesundheitsprogramm fur
 afghanische Fluchtlingfrauen in Pakistan (report on
 Mother and Child Health Care)

ARC CALENDAR 1985: A black and white calendar with photographs
 and drawings illustrating the refugees' situation and
 ARC's activities.

1985

ANNUAL REPORT 1985

ZAMANI Dr. A. Rahman (Medical Supervisor ARC): Pushtoo
 translation of David Werner's "Where There is No
 Doctor"

GHULAM Hassan and JAWAD Nassim: "Rohulla", a book for children in Pushtoo and Farsi-Dari (Persian). A cultural exchange between Norwegian and Afghan children with Afghan tales and poems, stories of refugee children and drawings by Norwegian and Afghan children.

1986

ANNUAL REPORT 1986

ARC CALENDAR 1986: with colour drawings by Afghan refugee children: combination of Afghan and Christian calendar.

ZAMANI Dr. A. Rahman (Medical Supervisor ARC): Pushtoo translation of "Better Child Care". ed. by the Voluntary Health Association of India. A co-production of ARC and IRC.

SOMSORE Dr. Abdul Qadir: "Microbes, Man, Animal and Wounds", a book on prevention of transmission of infectious diseases.

WORKSHOP FOR SANITATION STAFF of ARC and UNICEF/PRC, July 5-9, 1986, Proceedings.

ARC GREETING CARDS: a set of six colour greeting cards reflecting the life of Afghan refugee children (Rs 25/-per set of six cards)

1987

ANNUAL REPORT 1987

ARC CALENDAR 1987: with colour photographs of refugee children and their background; combination of Afghan and Christian calendar

ZAMANI Dr. A. Rahman (Medical Supervisor ARC): Pushtoo translation of "Where There is No Doctor" - revised edition

STEINER-EDER Gabi and ZAMANI Dr. A. Rahman: "Prevention is Better than Cure", a Curriculum for Health Education in Schools

MOUSSARD Isabelle: "A Resource Compilation of Information on Afghan Refugee Culture and Life", including report of a brief field study of Afghan Refugee Families in three Refugee Villages

ARC CALENDAR 1988: Paintings by Afghan artist of local restaurants and shops; recipes of Afghan food (in English). Combination of Afghan and Christian calendar

